MADRAS INFORMATION

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MADRAS

ECEMBER
1958

The Earl and Countess of Harewood arrived in the City on 5th November 1958 in the course of their tour of India. The Chief Secretary Sri W. R. S. Satthianathan and Mrs. Satthianathan received them at the airport on their arrival.

The tenth anniversary of the Service Home conducted by the Women's Welfare Department at Tambaram was celebrated on 31st October 1958. The Chief Minister is looking at some of the articles produced by the inmates of the Home.

11 DEC 1958
MADRAS

Madras Information

'We Seek to Serve and Not to Compete"

Published every month by the Director of Information and Publicity, Fort St. George Madras-9.

This month's cover:

The Kundah Valley
(Please See article on page 17)

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"The Youth Replies 'I Can'"

At the end of a gruelling week at their desks and at the Clinic, the three young men were enjoying themselves at the Red Hills lake. After lunch and a short nap, somebody suggested exploring the neighbourhood. And they set off eagerly.

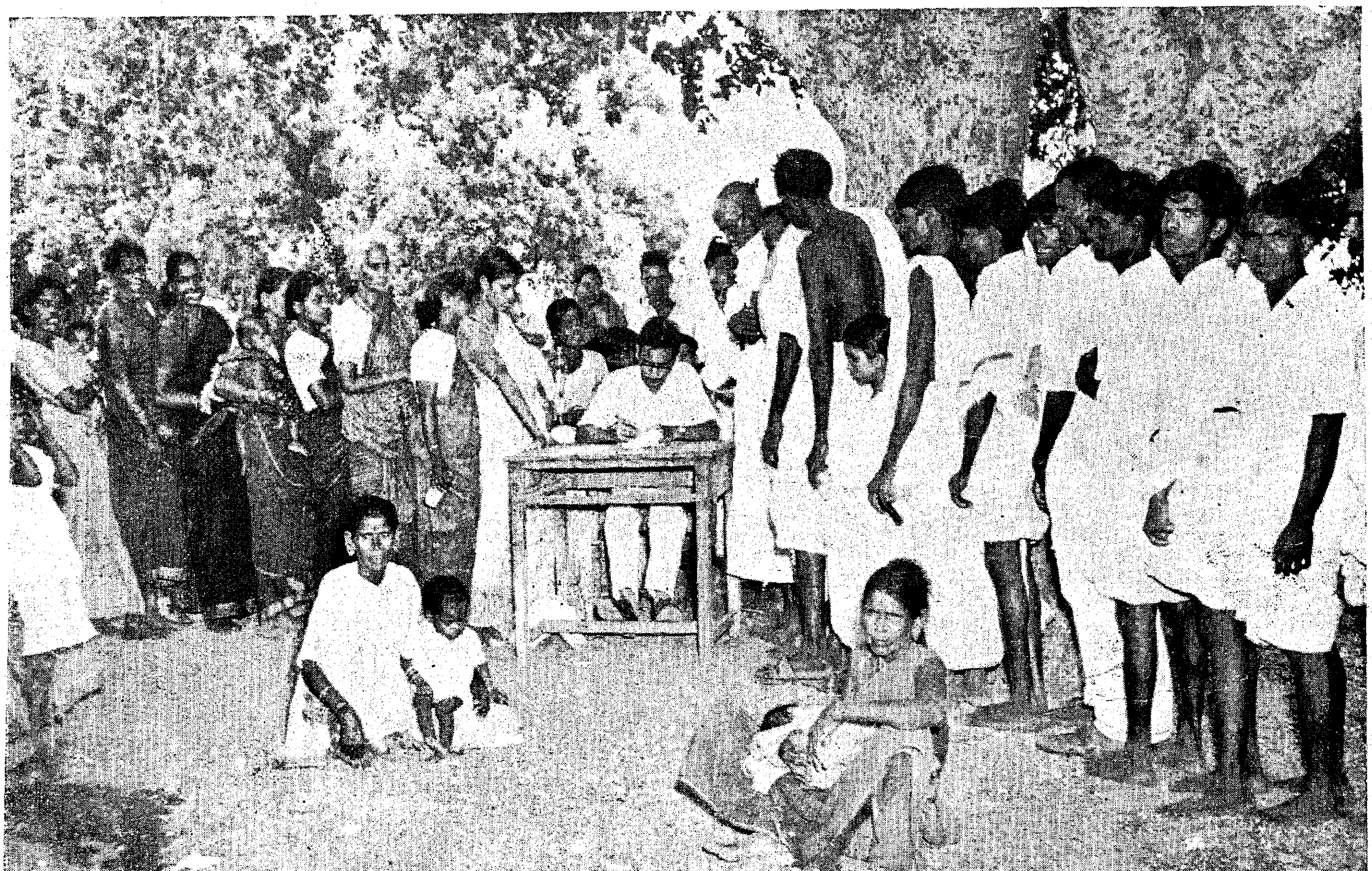
But they were not prepared for what met their eyes. Nor did they have any idea that through them a great movement will start among the medical students of the City of Madras. The village—Alamadi it was called—was just like any backward village in India. Huts were put up in a haphazard fashion. Dirty water was flowing all about the place and stagnant pools of water were found everywhere. Filth and refuse lay scattered all over the place. Sanitation was conspicuous by its absence. The children who were running about were suffering from malnutrition, avitaminosis, scabies and other diseases which result from want of food and from dirt.

They were stunned at first at what they saw. But soon they realized they could do something about this. They were in a position to do it. For they were students of a Medical College in the City.

The Beginning.

The same night when they returned to their hostel, they narrated to their friends what they had seen. An action committee was formed. And the next Sunday these students and a Doctor from the Stanley Hospital collected some drugs and went to that village. They treated about a dozen cases that day.

And thus the Rural Medical and Social Service League was born at the Stanley Medical College eight years ago. It was formally inaugurated on the 26th January 1951. The Madras Medical College students followed suit and students of the College of Integrated Medicine fell in line next.



O.P. tickets are issued by one of the first-year students attached to the Medical Relief Wing of Madras Medical College doing social work at Pallikarani.

Tooth extraction.

The students of these Colleges found easy means of securing money for this work by organizing medical exhibitions and benefit performances. These exhibitions were a roaring success every time. The gate collections are used by the students for their expenses such as medicine, conveyance, etc., for going to their respective villages. Donations are also accepted in cash and in kind.

The Stanley Medical College students carry on their work in Alamadi and Grand-Lion near Red Hills.

In the beginning, about 100 patients visited the dispensary every Sunday. But now 500 are benefited. For some time they started one more Unit at Panjetti village. But they had to give it up due to lack of facilities. It is now their aim to have a permanent Maternity Clinic at these centres.

M.M.C. at Pakkam.

The Pakkam relief work was carried on for two years by the students of the Madras Medical College and during the period their work created such a responsive climate that today where the students used to afford relief from make-shift arrangements, stands a pucca hospital built at a cost of nearly Rs. 7,000. Half the money was contributed by the students from their reserve fund and the rest came from the people of Pakkam. The hospital has since been taken over by the District Board. After the Pakkam work was finished, the Madras Medical Students turned their attention to Pallikarani, a village 15 miles from Madras and which is so far removed from civilization that the road connecting the village with the trunk road is lit by the ancient kerosene lamps, a piquant sight these days! (The village proper is served by electricity.)

To Pallikarani 25 students of the Madras Medical College have been going every Sunday for the past 60 weeks. Their expenses for each trip comes to nearly Rs. 150—Rs. 100 for medicines, Rs. 30 for the conveyance and Rs. 20 for other incidental expenses. Medicines include also injections, vitamin pills and Shark Liver Oil. About 170 cases turn up every week, of which 80 are old cases. In addition about 200 leprosy patients visit the dispensary regularly once in two weeks. On an average 50 injections are administered every week.

To the Pallikarani Medical Relief Wing, about five doctors are detailed for duty. This represents the only official patronage to the relief wing, though the doctors themselves have come to take this work rather willingly. There are 18 units in the General Hospital and each unit takes upon itself, the responsibility of staffing the relief wing every week by rotation.

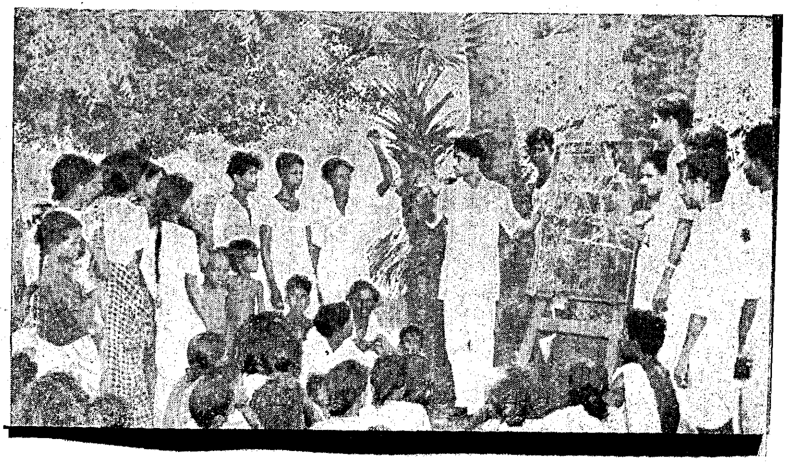
G.C.I.M. Unit.

The Rural Medical Relief Wing of the College of Integrated Medicine was inaugurated on 19th August 1956 by the Chief Minister Sri K. Kamaraj at Gallettipatti, 17 miles from the City near Kunrathur.

Gallettipatti is a small village of about 200 houses with a population of 1,000. The population consists mostly of Harijans. This place is surrounded by a number of villages. Except the Rural dispensary at Kunrathur two miles off there is no other hospital to serve this area.

Every Sunday a party consisting of one doctor from the Modern side, one from the Indigenous side, a few house-surgeons and about 30 student-volunteers goes to the village. They set up the dispensary at the Elementary School of that village. The doctors and house-surgeons examine the patients thoroughly and prescribe; the students assist them both in the examination of patients and by giving medicines and injections. From this party, a group of students goes round the village and gives advice on sanitation and hygiene. The villagers are also advised to grow plants utilizing split water near the wells so as to prevent bad effects of water stagnation.

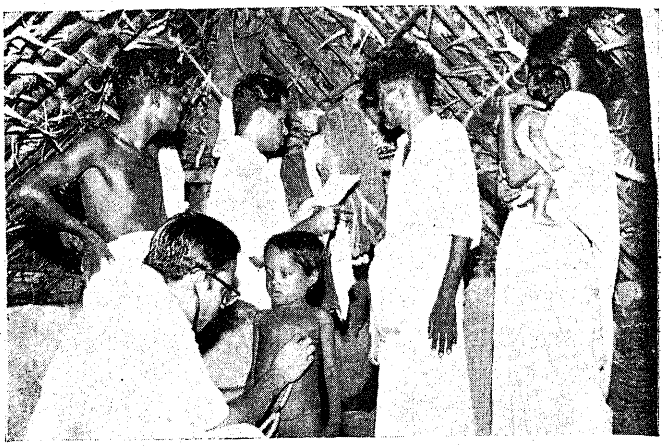
A health talk in progress at Galletipatti village where the students of the College of Integrated Medicine go every Sunday.



The average number of patients treated here each day has increased from 150 last year to 275 this year. This means that many people from surrounding villages also come and benefit from the medical relief work.

The most common diseases that are come across in these villages are filariasis, scabies, night blindness, anæmias, malnutrition, avitaminosis and leprosy. It is interesting to note that the number of cases of scabies, night blindness, and avitaminosis attending clinics is falling in these villages as a result of this relief work.

The rural relief work has brought out the best in the students who have participated in this noble task. Not only has it enabled them to relieve sickness and suffering, but it has also prepared them to face the future with proper perspective and outlook.

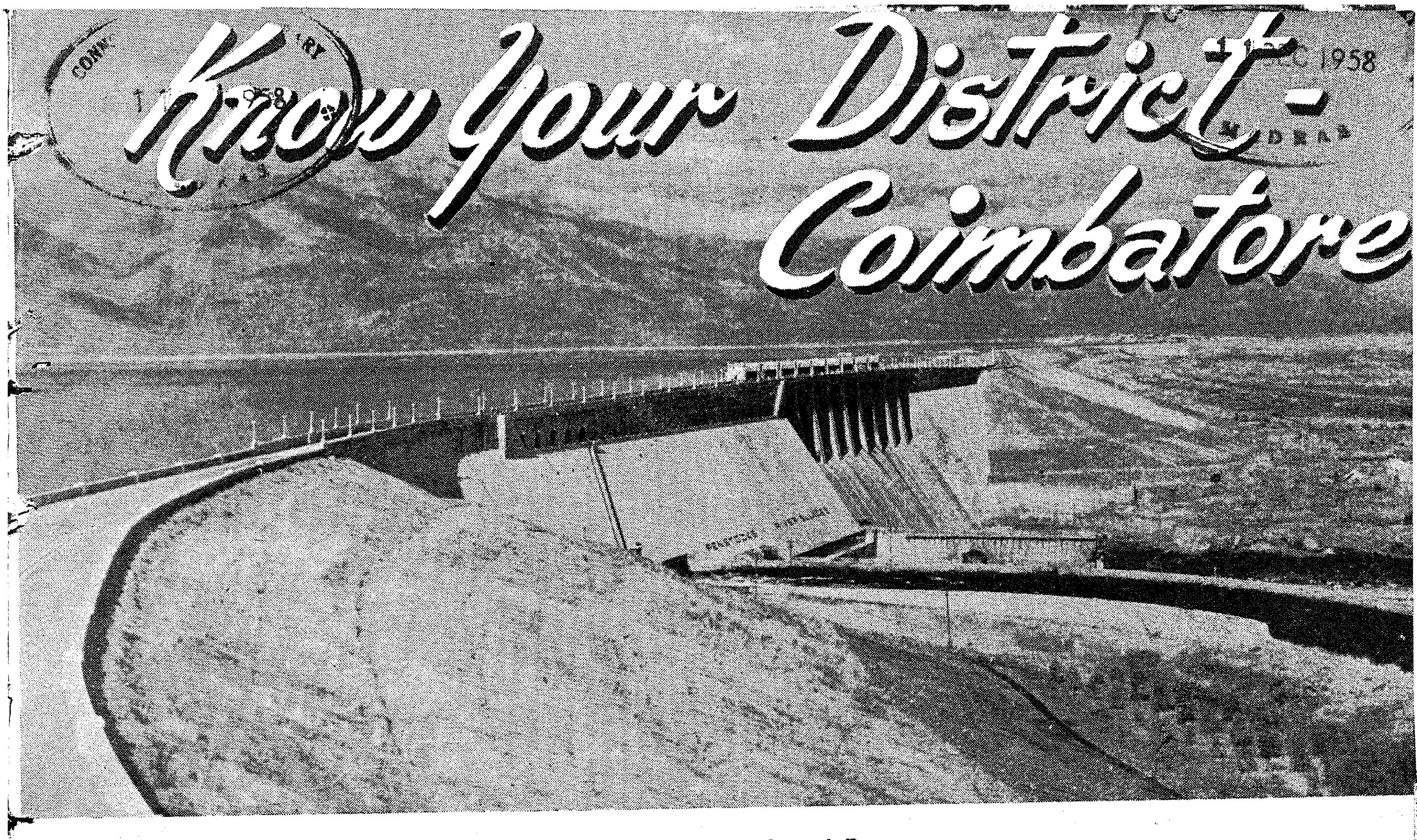


Nutritional check-up in the house. House-to-house service is a special feature in the activities of the G.C.I.M. Students.

Even desperate cases are brought by bullock-carts from long distances to take their place in the queue of waiting patients.

A well-equipped dispensary is carried every week with a stock of medicines worth nearly Rs. 100.

Know Your District - Coimbatore



The Lower Bhavani Dam.

The Coimbatore district lies between 76° 39′ and 77° 56′ E longitude and between 10° 12′ and 12° 20′ latitude. It is bounded on the north by Mysore on the west by Malabar, on the south by Travancore-Cochin State and Madurai and on the east by Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. It has an area of 7,100 square miles. It is elongated from north to south.

The district lies cooped up between the Western Ghats and the Mysore Plateau. In the north is the Mysore Plateau, in the north-west the Nilgiris. In the south lie the Anamalai hills sloping off to the Palni hills. The district gradually merges with the plains of the Tamil Nad, sloping from west to east and the south-east. There is a plain in a small portion of the western region where the Palghat gap opens up the Western Ghats.

The main rivers are the Cauvery and its three tributaries the Bhavani, the Amaravathi and the Noyyal.

Climate and rainfall.

The district is generally dry. The southern taluks facing the Palghat gap get the benefit of the cool breezes of the South-West Monsoon, Pollachi gets rains from the South-West Monsoon also, i.e., from June till September. The North-East Monsoon also benefits the district. It is not strong and assured. Palladam, Dharapuram and Udumalpet have only 23 inches of rain on an average and about 35 days of rain in a year. They are the famine taluks of the district, Avanashi and Erode come next with nearly 28 and 27 inches of rain. All the other taluks have a rainfall of nearly 30 inches in a year.

The portion facing the Palghat gap has a delightfully breezy climate. Coimbatore town itself is at an elevation of nearly 1,500 feet and has a pleasant climate all the year round.

Soils.

The soils are chiefly red sand and gravel with a moderate area of red and black loam. The black cotton soil is generally considered the best and red sand the worst.

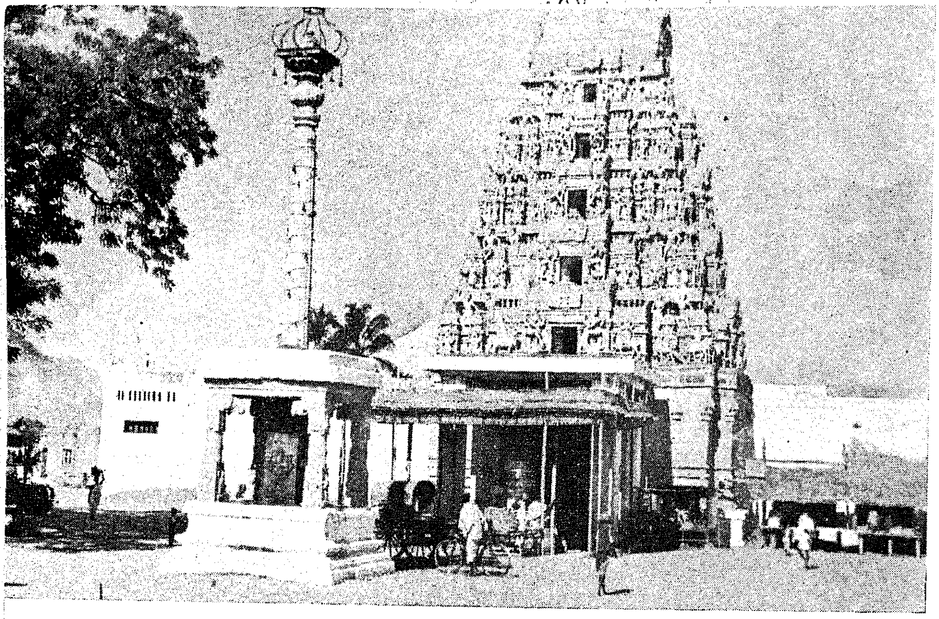
Area cultivated with food and commercial crops.—The cash crops like sugarcane, cotton and groundnut have become very important. Tea is produced in the plantations in Anamalais. The Lower Bhavani Project has been designed specially to expand the area under dry crops. With the completion of the projects on hand and to be taken up in the Second Five-Year Plan the district will become richer in cash and food crops.

Railways.

There are 125¾ miles of broad gauge and 77¾ miles of metre gauge railway of the Southern Railway in Coimbatore district. The broad gauge line through Coimbatore links Cochin Port with Madras. Coimbatore is linked with Madras in the north. Pollachi is connected by a metre gauge line to Olavakott. Coimbatore serves as a gateway to the Nilgiris. It is connected by a broad gauge line to Mettupalayam from where the mountain railway has been laid to Ootacamund.

Population.

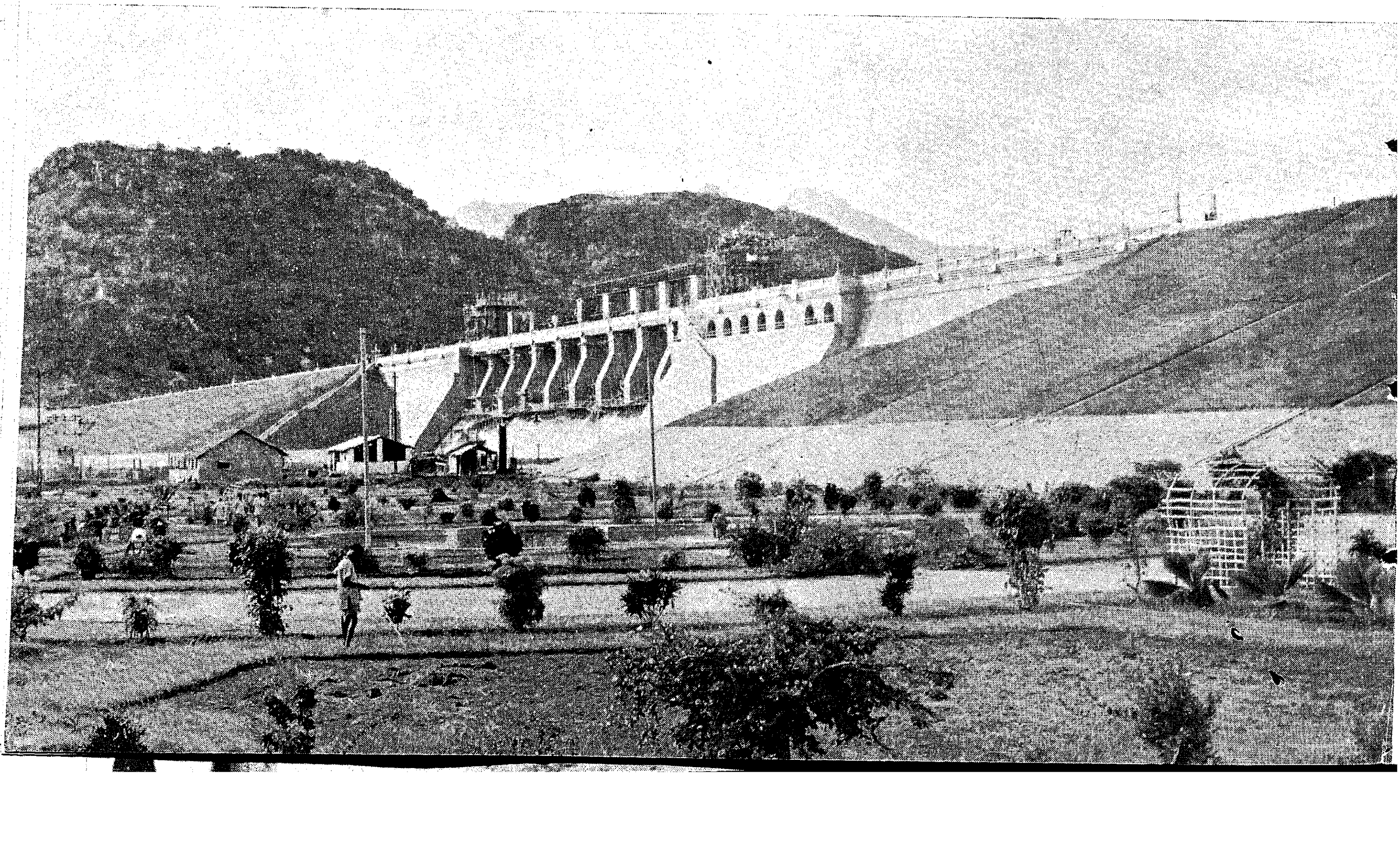
The population of the district in 1951 was 31·54 lakhs. The present population is approximately 34

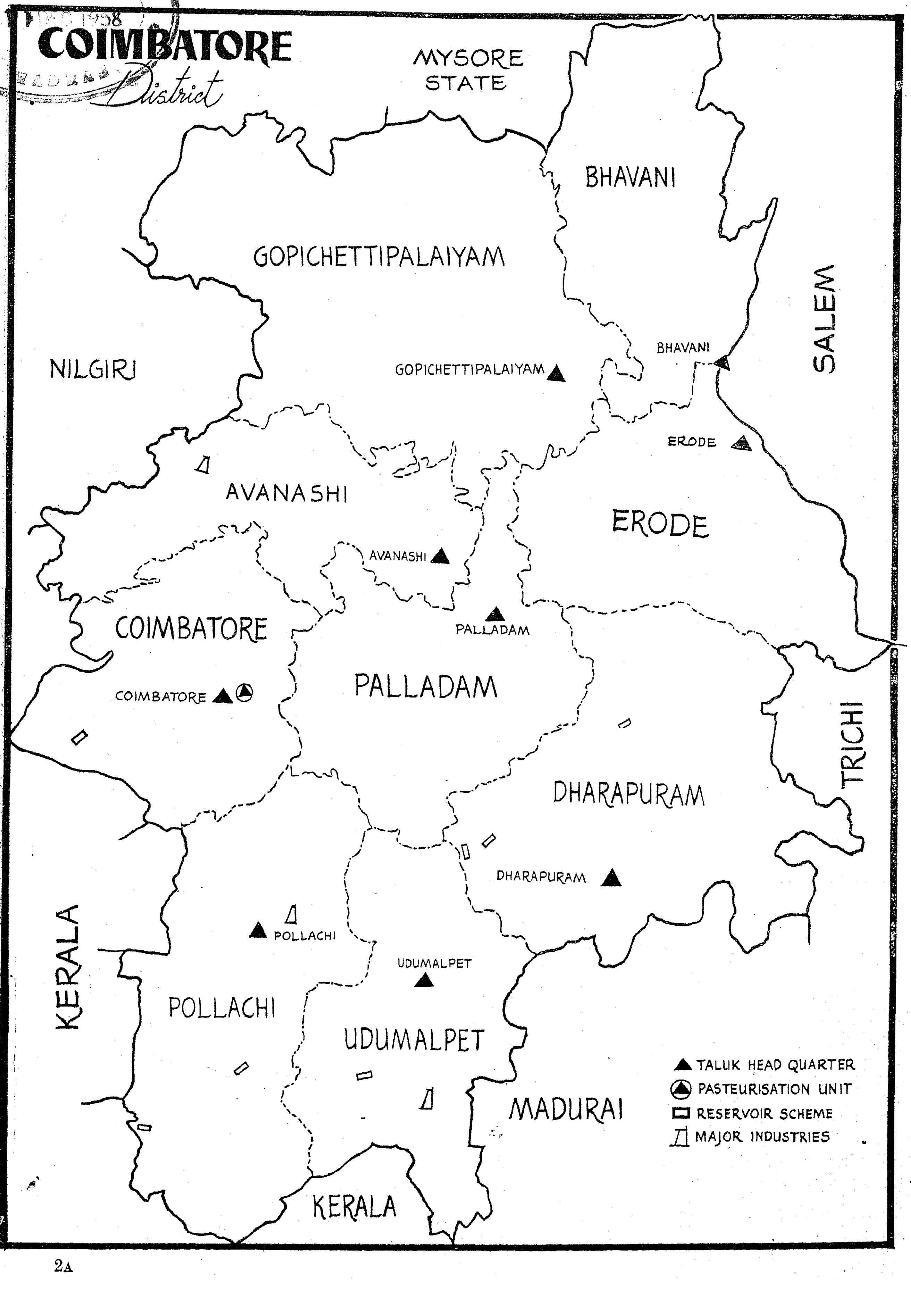


The temple at Perur is one of the important pilgrimage centres in this District.

hs. The density of population over the whole dis-
ct works out to 500 per square mile. The area
ered by forests is nearly 2,300 square miles, out of a total area of 6,024 miles. The density of population in the inhabitable area therefore works out to 740 per square mile.

The Amaravathi Dam.




COIMBATORE
District
MYSORE
STATE
BHAVANI
GOPICHETTIPALAIYAM
SALEM
NILGIRI
BHAVANI
GOPICHETTIPALAIYAM
ERODE
AVANASHI
ERODE
AVANASHI
PALLADAM
COIMBATORE
PALLADAM
COIMBATORE
TRICHI
DHARAPURAM
DHARAPURAM
KERALA
POLLACHI
UDUMALPET
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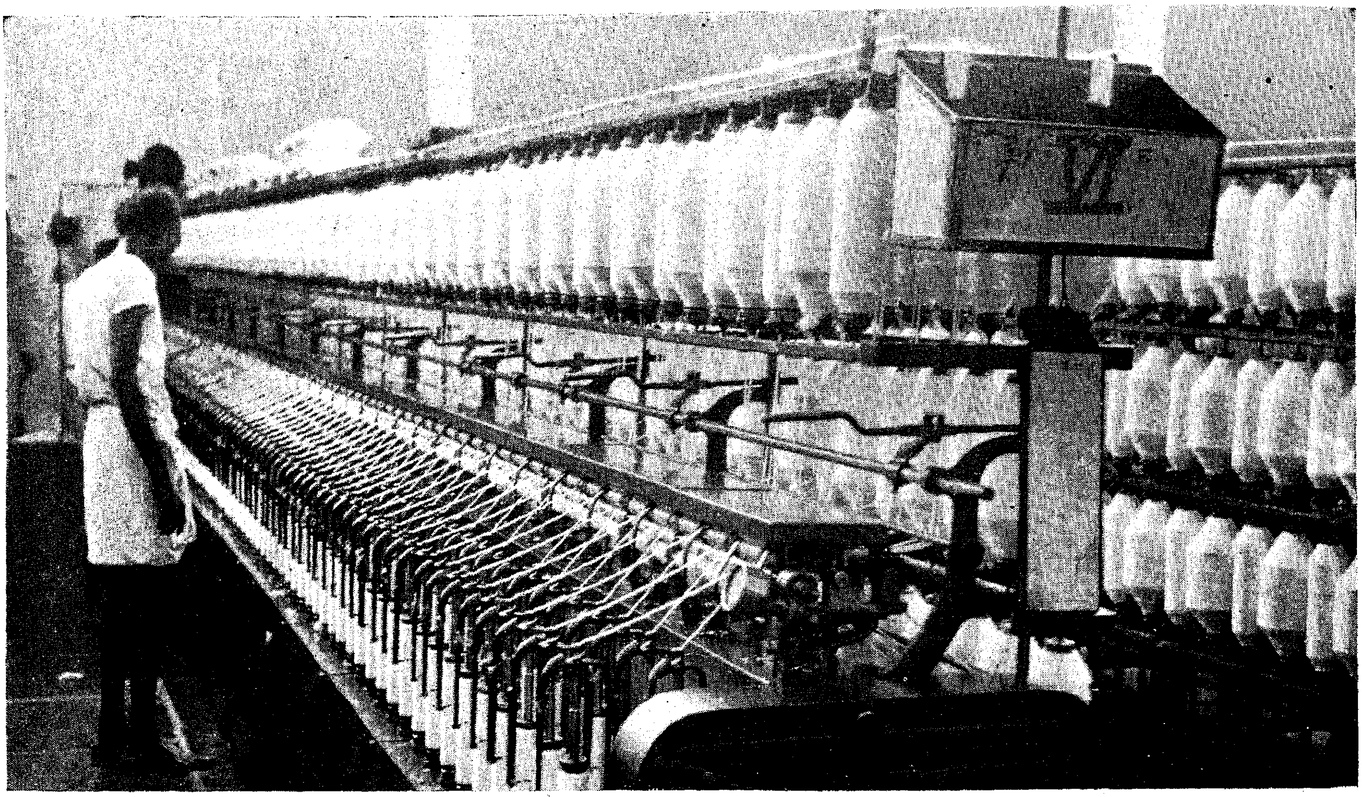
PASTEURISATION UNIT
RESERVOIR SCHEME
MAJOR INDUSTRIES
MADURAI
KERALA



Manchester of Tamilnad ! Cotton Mills abound in this district in and around Coimbatore.

The population of the district has increased by 17.2 per cent in the decade '1941–1951'. In the previous decade it increased by 14.9 per cent. The reasons for the increase in the rate of growth are to be found in the rapid industrialization of the district. The urban population has increased by 56.4 per cent and the rural population by 10.4 per cent during the last decade.

Vital Statistics.

The figures provided by 1951 Census are—

Average birth rate	32·9 per mille.
Death rate	19·2 per mille.
Infant mortality	118 per mille of live births.
Maternal mortality	5·2 per thousand.

Industries.

Major : Coimbatore has become rapidly industrialized during the last two decades. The number and nature of industries in the district are given below. The textile industry is mainly concentrated in Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Udumalpet :—

Name of industry.	*Number of institutions.*	*Number of people employed.*
Spinning and weaving ..	38	29,246
Textile industry	3	815
Cotton ginning	141	44,98
Engineering	8	127
Tea factory	30	2,282
Cement	1	1,041
Tanneries	15	831
Total employed in various industries including the above.		43,838

Nearly 61 per cent of the total employed in industries is in the spinning and weaving mills.

The district has a creditable record of achievement in the First Five-Year Plan period. During this period the two major projects, the Lower Bhavani Project and the Amaravathi, were undertaken. The Lower Bhavani Project was completed during the period at a cost of Rs. 10·7 crores. The Amaravathi Project has been completed. Under the head of Local Development Works a sum of Rs. 18.94 lakhs was spent. The total amount spent in the First Five-Year Plan up to 31st March 1955 was Rs. 1,268.78 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 321.61 lakhs will be spent before 31st March 1956. The total expenditure under First Five-Year Plan will be Rs. 1,593.39 lakhs, as against the State target of Rs. 9,284.00 lakhs. The people of the district have shown commendable willingness to help themselves and the State. They have also contributed Rs. 1.33 crores to the National Plan loan of 1954 and Rs. 0.91 crore to the State loan of 1953.

The workers of the State Transport celebrated the Pooja on October 21, Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance presiding. The Honorary Director of Transport, Sri J. Devasahayam and Sri A. Chengal Rao, Deputy Director of Transport, are also seen in the photograph.

State Transport - September 1958

The Madras Branch.

The fleet strength as on 30th September 1958 was 462.

Operating Statistics :

Average number of buses	..	339
Total collection ..	..	Rs. 17,70,261
Total mileage ..	..	1,446,877
Total number of passengers	..	11,488,228

As usual during peak hours both in the morning and evening emergency spares were operated from important points to clear the traffic congestion.

On every Sunday for the convenience of the passengers visiting Mahabalipuram, buses were operated as Excursion Specials from Madras to Mahabalipuram. The fares for the to-and-fro-journey is Rs. 5 for luxury coach and Rs. 3 for ordinary bus.

Kanyakumari Branch.

The fleet strength at the end of September was 80. The old Suchindram-Erachakulam service has been resumed from 1st September 1958.

This branch has operated temporary service in Thoruvetty-Virivilay route for a fortnight from 7th September 1958 in the vacancy of a private bus whose permit was suspended by Regional Transport Authority for the period. The reaction of the public was favourable and they have requested for its continuation.

Operating Statistics :

Average number of buses	..	59
Total collections ..	..	Rs. 2,55,059·91
Total mileage	..	266,735·4
Total passengers carried	..	904,840

Specials operated :

Mileage	..	1,290·0
Collection	..	Rs. 1,468·63
Passengers carried ..	..	5,926

The 20th Anniversary of the Map Publication Employees' Union was celebrated on 17th October, Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance, presiding. Photo shows the Finance Minister addressing the gathering.

SRI M. A. BADSHAH, District Forest Officer, Chingleput

Man has learnt the art of camouflage by copying it from nature. The sole object of camouflage is to deceive an adversary, gaining ground simultaneously. In this art there is none to excell the ground birds particularly the Night-jars, Lapwings, Coursers and Stone Curlew who nest on the ground. Their ground nests being exposed to much danger require greater protection which is overcome camouflage. They are called ground birds being chiefly terrestrial in habits, spending most of their time on the ground hawking insects and chasing grass-hoppers as opposed to arboreal birds perching on tree tops and bushes. At the approach of danger these birds prefer to run than take to wing. They appear to rely more on their legs than on wings. Even if they fly it is for short distances. Very soon they land on the ground. They are swift runners being equipped with long slender legs. Some of them especially Indian Coursers and Stone Curlews could run as fast as men. Nature has so ingeniously designed their plumage that it is difficult to spot them whether they are standing, roosting or hatching. Wherever they are found they get merged with the surroundings on account of their obliterative plumage. It is extremely difficult to locate their nests either. These ground nests exposed to sun and rain and open to attacks of predacious birds and mammals set one thinking. But all the same these species breed profusely and multiply. The protective hand of God is much in evidence in these so-called unprotected nests.

The plumage of the Indian Night-jar dully mottled brown and grey, broken with dusky markings is the finest example of protective colouration in nature. The bird is ten inches in length with a short bill and an enormously wide gape fringed with long bristles like hair which serve as a snare in capturing insects. It is entirely a nocturnal bird. For the most part of the day the bird sleeps in some secluded spot when it becomes absolutely invisible. It appears to be unconsciously aware of its invisibility. It springs into action only when it is likely to be trampled over by the passers by or the cattle. One peculiarity of this bird is that when it happens to perch on a branch, it sits on the branch lengthwise and not crosswise like the other birds.

It was the forenoon of 4th July 1958. I was standing near a small bush discussing the alignment of pits in a regeneration area. I remained here for nearly 15 minutes and thence moved forward; just as I moved a bird suddenly flashed from the place where I was standing. It was the Indian Night-jar conspicuous from the white patches on its flight feathers so characteristic of this bird. I remained breathless for a moment. The bird was sitting so close to me all the time and still it escaped my notice. It flew away when it was about to be trampled. From the behaviour of the bird I was almost certain that there should be a nest at the place where I was standing. I looked down and searched for it. Amidst the wind fallen reddish leaves I found a oval pinkish blotched egg. This bird builds no nest. The egg is simply laid on the bare ground. There was not a scratch on the ground and nor any depression for the safe deposit of the eggs. Never have I come across a pinkish egg in all my experience of bird watching. It was beautiful to look at. I never knew that a coarse and insignificant looking Indian Night-jar lays such attractive eggs. However to cut the story short, I erected a photographic hide of brushwood at a distance of six feet from the nest and

Young Night-jars. See if you can spot the birds.

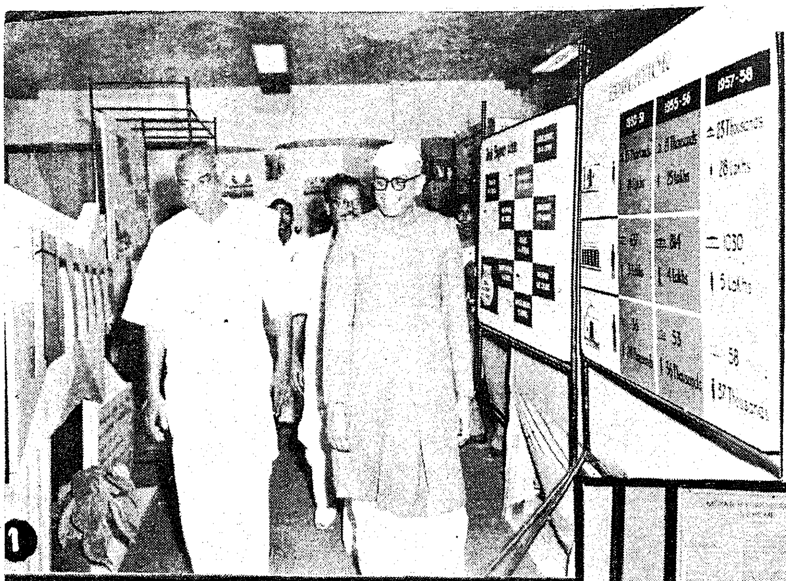
vanished. I returned to the hide in the afternoon with my camera well set. I glued my eyes to the peephole of the blind in which I was crouching. To my dismay and annoyance the pinkish egg was not to be seen. I came out of the hide and examined the floor carefully. Still I could see no trace of the egg. I called the man who helped me in the noon in erecting the blind and made enquiries about the egg. He replied that he did not see at all and nor was he aware of the purpose for which the egg hide was put up. He asked me to show the place where the bird had laid the egg. I pointed out to him the exact place, my fingers almost touching the ground. At this juncture the invisible Night-jar suddenly whirred exposing the pinkish egg once again. What an elusive creature! There simply can't exist anything else on wings so baffling! I held my breadth and froze. I stood lost for the second time outwitted by this Ace of Camouflage. When I regained myself, I returned to camp fixing up a small peg near the egg for easy identification. This time I decided that if the egg was not visible, I should look for the bird intently.

The following morning I arrived at the hide. After some effort I was lucky in spotting the elusive Night-jar sitting with perfect ease in harmony with the surroundings. I had a good look and jotted notes in my diary. I observed it carefully several times till I could reproduce a perfect image of the Night-jar in my mind. I had never seen an Indian Night-jar at such close quarters. Her pose was so irresistible I clicked the shutter of my camera. She took no notice of the sound. I felt I could relax and take a close up. Then I walked out of the blind on all fours with the camera slung over my shoulder. As I approached close to the bird, it flushed suddenly exposing two beautiful pinkish eggs this time. The second egg was laid on the 4th night, thus completing its usual clutch of two. I took a photograph of this simplest and unostentatious nest in nature and left the Night-jar to breed in place.

Equally invisible are the ground nests of the Red-wattled Lapwings and Stone Curlew. These birds breed profusely in the vast barren saline patches in and around Perungoli and Marudam Reserves of Madurantakam taluk. Their nests are perfect examples of protective colouration. The nest is built in open ground in the depressions of tiny grass stumps hardly six inches in diameter.

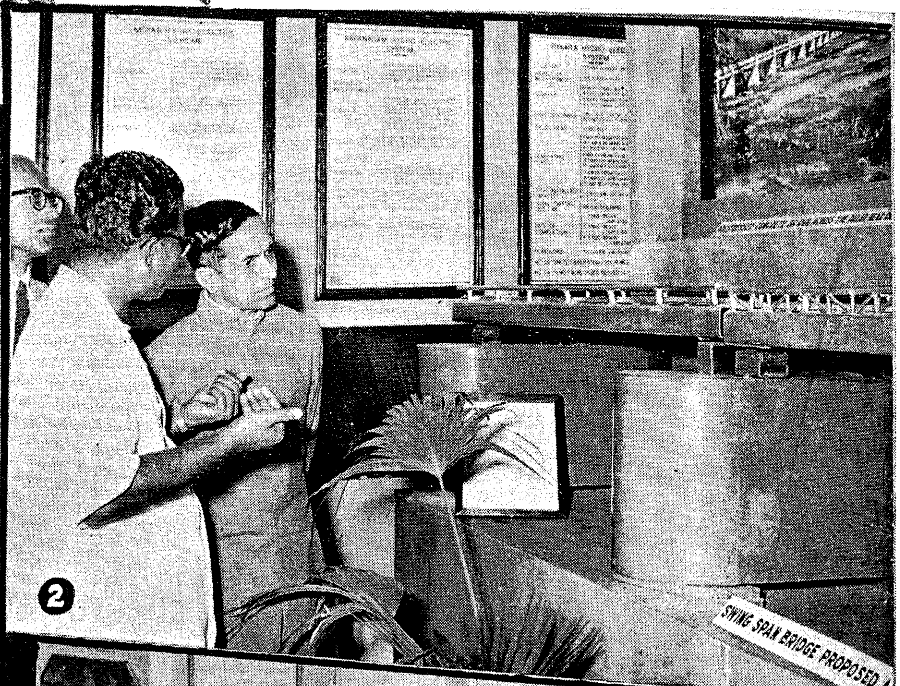
The nest of Red-wattled Lapwing consists of four eggs which are pyriform, broad and obtuse at one end and sharply pointed at the other with dark markings. The eggs are heavily blotched, of the size of a domestic fowl. They are arranged in the nest in a symmetrical manner with the pointed ends inwards to a common centre so that they occupy minimum of space and get maximum heat during brooding with the result when the young is hatched it is fully developed and able to run straight from the shell. The eggs are encircle with small sand stones or pebbles. These are picked up and brought to the nest by parent birds from distant places as no such stones are found in the immediate vicinity of the nest. These pebbles with specks of light and shade falling on them get blended with spots, streaks and blotches on the eggs and efface even the semblance of the nest on the ground.

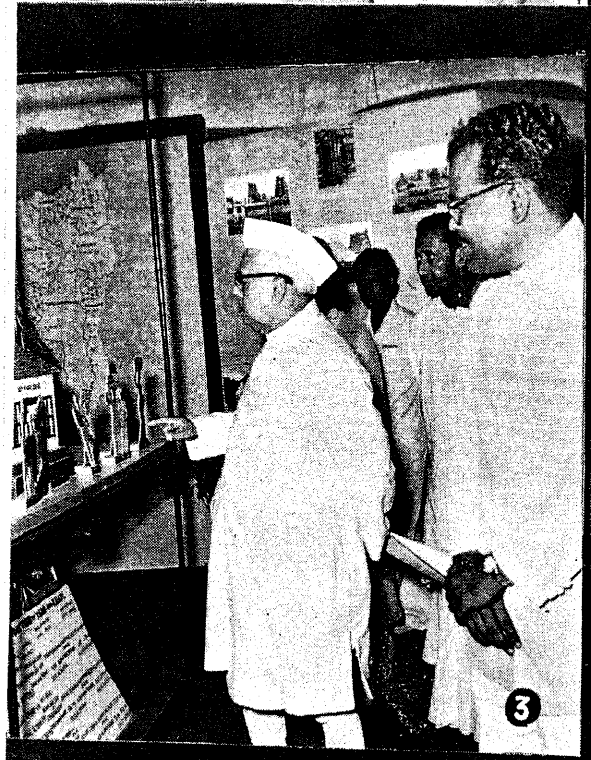
Stone Curlew in its ground nest.

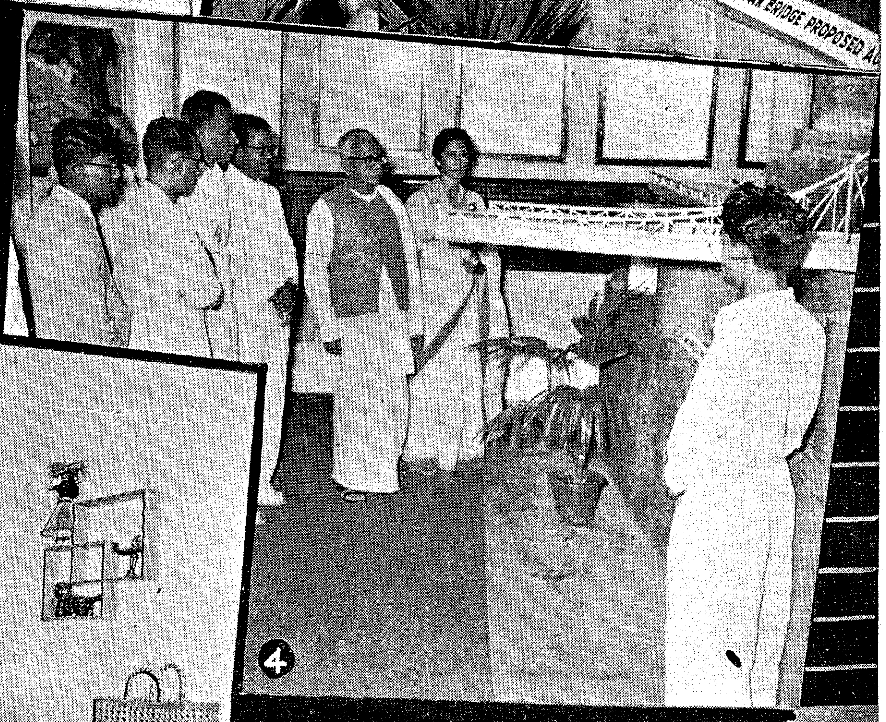


The Madras State's Stall in the India 1958 Exhibition being held at Delhi is attracting a huge crowd every day. On this page we see some of the V.I.P's. who have visited the exhibition.

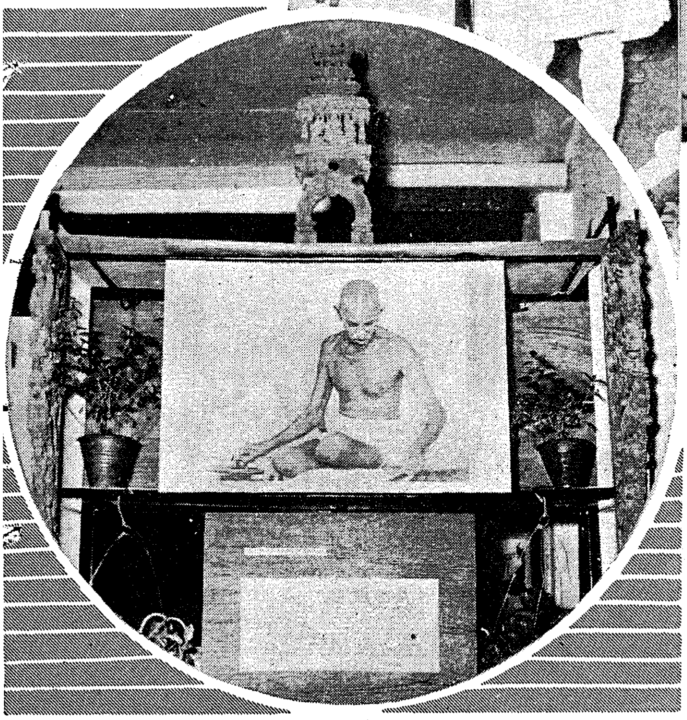
1. Sri K. Kamaraj, with Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. (2) *Sri Kadidal Nanjappa, Revenue Minister for Mysore, viewing with interest the proposed swing span bridge at Pamban.* (3) *The Governor of Madras at the Khadi Section.* (4) *Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Home Minister at the Pamban Bridge model.* (5) *Sri K. Kamaraj at the Handicrafts Stall.*

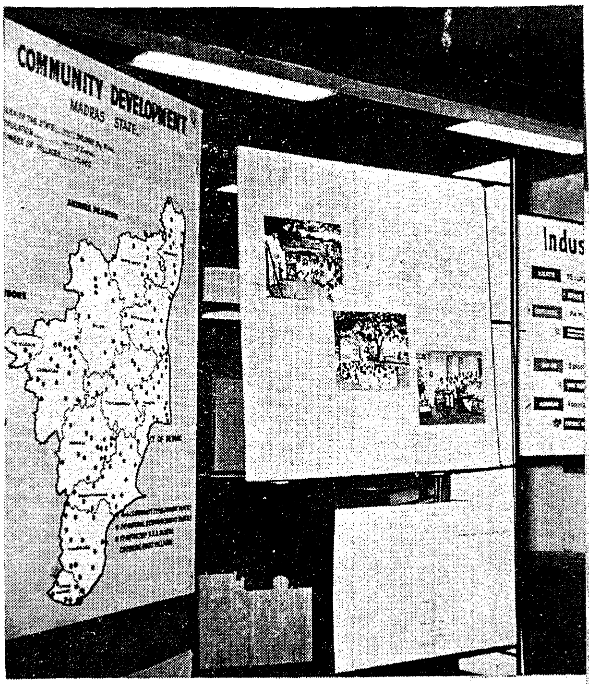






INDIA 1958





Top : *The Governor of Madras at the Handicrafts Stall.*

Right : *"Community Development".*

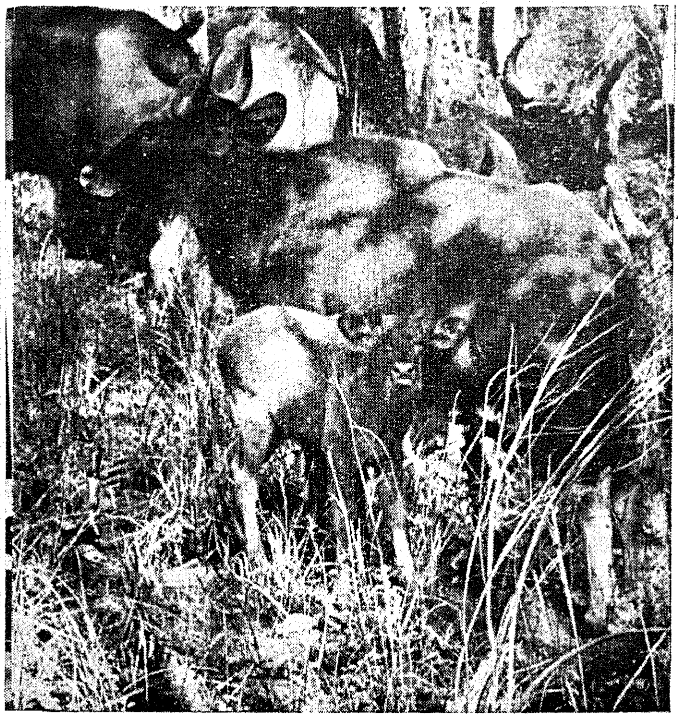
Below left : *Model of Neiveli.*

Below right : *The Working model of the proposed swing span bridge at Pamban.*

LIBRARY
11 DEC 1958

"Our Duty to Wild Life"

Sri C. A. R. Bhadran, I.F.S.,
Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras



Bisons

"Wild life"—What it embraces.

In these days of emphasis on increased production of food and clamour for provision of land for all, it may be, I realize, difficult to secure a hearing for or hold a dispassionate discussion on the subject of plant and animal life, or Wild Life and its importance. I am confident however that the tendency to condemn off-hand every thing which at the moment may come in the way of one's personal interests will be overcome when the facts of our case are studied. I must clarify, before I proceed further, that the term 'Wild Life' covers all aspects of Nature; It embraces of course the larger carnivora like the tiger and the lion and herbivora like the elephant; it also includes the numerous smaller animals, besides the great variety of reptiles, birds, and insects; it takes into account all plant life; and, even soil flora and fauna form part of it. In fact, it refers to that great complex of life on earth, that is so dynamic and yet continues to remain so well-balanced as long as Natural processes are left to act and react without undue interference from Man. In no case do we refer here merely to such forms of animals or reptiles of which the average person goes about in fear or which can on occasion, prove harmful or dangerous to him. I have no hesitation in adding the assurance that in practice even such dangers are much exaggerated; and left to themselves, in their own spheres of activity such animals or reptiles rarely come in Man's way.

Balance of Nature.

All Animal life is closely integrated with vegetation. Basically, animals live on plant material whether it be roots, shoots, leaves, flowers or fruits. Thus, they provide the means for the physical dispersal of species, for the physiological circulation of plant nutrients and for the completion of the cycle of life on land, in water and in air. Every species has its own role—however obvious or important, inconspicuous or unsuspected—in the inter-play with other forms of life, whether faunal or floral. In other words every life form is an essential link in the chain of life and the process of evolution; and close ecological observations reveal the marvellous adjustments they are capable of in relation to their environment.

Fauna of India and Animal Life in Madras State.

God in His infinite mercy has blest our country and our State with a rich and varied fauna and flora. On account of the great variations in its physical features, conditions of temperature, rainfall and climate, India has a most diverse wild life. We can proudly claim that besides a great variety of plant and insect life, India provides an abode for over 500 species of animals and 3,000 species of birds. While many animals are common all over the country, some species characterise the Deccan region. In Madras State we have many interesting animals, for instance the elephant, tiger, bison, Sambhur, Spotted Deer, Black Buck, Mouse Deer, Sloth Bear, Four Horned Antelope, Barking Deer, etc. But it may not be common knowledge that some varieties occur peculiar to this State only, such as the white Bison (found only in the Manjampatti area in Coimbatore and Madurai districts) or the White Sambhur (which may be seen only in the Talamalai Range of Coimbatore district). Again, the only Indian incidence of the wild horse is reported from Vedaranyam in Tanjore district. Admittedly these unusual animals are but rarely met with, but should we not ensure that they do not become rarer still? Birds form an equally important section of the Wild Life of our State. Many varieties of perching, high flying, nocturnal and diurnal birds, pretty birds, singing birds, helpful birds, and birds of prey to be found here. There are also the reptiles, for example, the Python, the cobra and other snakes, the crocodile and the numerous lizards. Lastly, our marine and fresh water fauna can form separate subjects study by themselves.

Man's duty to wild life.

There can be no doubt that as the Supreme form of all life, Man must rationally adopt towards every

other form of creation the sole attitude or 'live and let live'. In fact, it would be his bounden and natural duty to afford them all equal opportunities to flourish, in order that he may himself prosper for ever. Having taken to permanent agriculture and advanced himself in several other ways, he may find it necessary to effect some re-adjustments in these Natural Laws. For instance, it may be unavoidable in certain circumstances to disafforest some marginal forest areas for cultivation or other purposes and thus reduce the living space for our animals. But it would be inexcusable to clear large or small pockets inside the forests areas and then complain that the wild animals were proving a nuisance. Unregulated cultivation right up to the edges of forests or in the interior of forests, coupled, with the indiscriminate use of "Crop protection Guns" would in effect be but a needless interference with nature's reserves if not a calculated attempt towards the senseless destruction of fauna.

All through the ages, the State has always been entrusted with the responsibility for maintaining large tracts of forests, which also served as the primary home of a variety of wild life. In former days such forests vested in the Kings and Rulers personally and it must be said to their credit that they discharged this trust very efficiently. But to-day conditions have changed and the Kingship itself now vests in the people. It would be for the people therefore, collectively and individually, to guarantee the continued protection of all forms of life, so that each of them may play its part fully. It is also urgently necessary for special measures of protection to be extended to such animals and birds as are threatened with extinction or have become very rare. For instance, the cheetah once so common in the Deccan is now believed to be almost extinct.

Let me report we have a rich flora and fauna in the State and in the country. They have an important role to play in Nature, for our welfare itself. But our lack of interest or destructive tendencies are leading inevitably to the disappearance of these defenceless animals and birds. We have to realize, before it becomes too late, that we just cannot afford to lose any more of them. All forms of life must be protected and preserved by us at all cost. I am glad to say that our Wild Life Board is giving the right lead in the matter. And with the new interest now being roused in respect of our wild life, I am very hopeful that we can look forward to their welcome rehabilitation.

I may assure you that the scientific management of wild life does not, however, involve just its preservation but calls also for its regulation and control; it plans as much for the destruction of species of vermin like wild pigs, porcupines and wild dogs and the encouragement of others. In places, some forms of life become so numerous as to develop into pests, for instance crows, parrots or monkeys. But we must realize that pests result from man's interference with Nature and would call for remedial measures by him only. Thus protection, conservation and regulation are inherent in wild life management, which has for its basis objective the perpetuation of all animals and birds, that contribute so much to the enrichment of our lives.

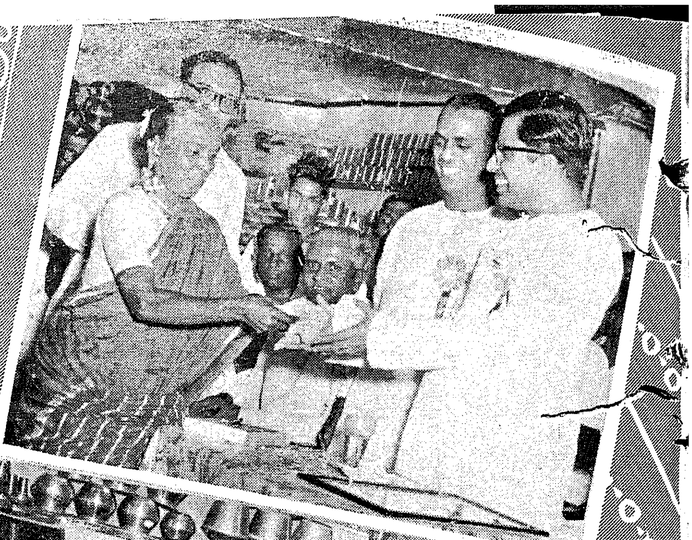
In recent time, some measures have been taken towards this end—such as the enactment and enforcement of game laws; declaration of certain animals and birds as wholly protected; restrictions on trading in and export of rare species and of trophies and animal products; and creation of sanctuaries and national parks. But none of these can serve the cause adequately unless the people themselves are enthused in this behalf. Wild Life protection is primarily a matter for sympathetic understanding by everyone of us of the value and greatness of Nature and her bounteous forms of life,—of course, with our own genuine needs.

These, then, are the main facts to-day regarding Wild Life or Nature Conservation. Every generation owes a primary duty to the next—viz., that objects of Nature, animate or inanimate, are not destroyed or wasted by unwise and thriftless exploitation. But with the rapid advance of our activities, the preservation of Nature is rendered very difficult and it is necessary to study the problem afresh so that we may avoid any clash between immediate and long-term interests; and where such a clash is visualised, the needs of the future must be secured even at the sacrifice of the requirements of the present generation. Otherwise, the unchecked or excessive exploitation of the resources of Nature today can result in the inevitable destruction of man himself. It should never be restored, even by all our ingenuity.

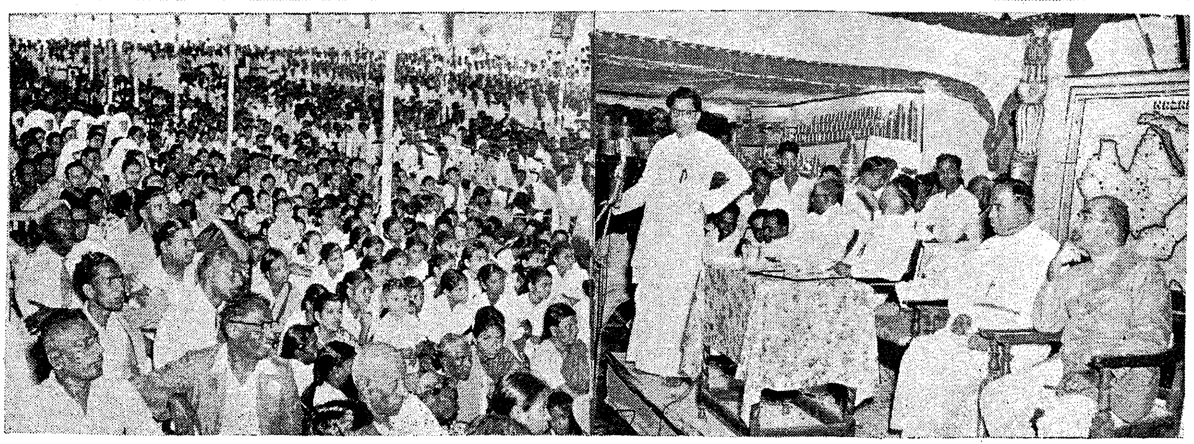
The need for protection of Nature has never been more apparent than now. Let us remind ourselves constantly that we are the trustees of Posterity. We do not hold in our hands the right of Life or Death of our companions, to exercise as we will, to serve our selfish ends. Let us not, therefore, damage or destroy what we cannot replace. Let us pledge ourselves to protect the voiceless forms of life from wanton and wasteful destruction.

JAI HIND.

Facsimile of a special postage stamp issued on Children's Day (November 14) to carry the message of child care to the people. The stamp is in the denomination of 15 nP.



Nazareth Conference



The 12th Madras Schools Project Co-ordination Conference was held on 20th October at Nazareth in Tirunelveli District. A total of Rs. 98,000 was collected on the spot apart from a large number of Radios, vessels, books, sporting goods and other useful materials for schools.

Top left : *The Minister for Education receiving the donation from a donor.*

Top right : *This lady gave away her gold chain for the noble cause.*

Middle row : *The Minister for Education inspecting some of the articles received.*

Above : *The Minister for Education addressing the gathering.*

Power from Kundah

Preamble.

The Kundah Hydro-Electric Project is the sixth hydro-electric project undertaken by the Department. It is the most important power project of the Second Plan now under execution and is the biggest scheme so far launched to develop the available power resources of the State.

Location.

Kundah basin is located in the western catchments between latitude 11°10′ and 11°25′ north and longitude 70°30′ and 76°48′ east. The basin is situated to the south-east of the Pykara basin in the Nilgiris. Two streams, the Avalanche and the Emerald, rising amidst the group of high peaks, Devabetta, Karaikada, Koulinbetta and Porthimund, all over 8,000 feet in altitude, combine to form the Kundah river. After the confluence, the river takes a South-easterly course and is joined by the Sillahalla near Mandanai at an altitude of 6,000 feet. The Kundah has then a fall of about 200 feet and runs in cascades for about 2,000 feet to reach the bridge near Kundah village where it is joined by the Kanarhalla stream. Below the bridge the river runs in cascades till it reaches a level of 2,100 feet above M.S.L. where it is joined by the Pegumbahalla stream. Beyond that confluence it runs in rapids for about a mile and half and later, in an easy gradient, down to its junction with the Bhavani at an altitude of 1,340 feet.

Proposals.

The development of the Kundah basin in the Nilgiris hills is proposed to be taken up in two phases with three power stations. The initial phase involving the construction of two power houses only has been investigated and is programmed to be taken up during the Second Plan period.

In the initial phase it is proposed to build four dams (including the forebay dam), two power tunnels, two inter-connecting tunnels, two sets of penstocks and two power stations.

The first power station will be located on the right bank of Kundah river and the second power station on the left bank of Pegumbahalla stream about a mile and half above its confluence with the Kundah river.

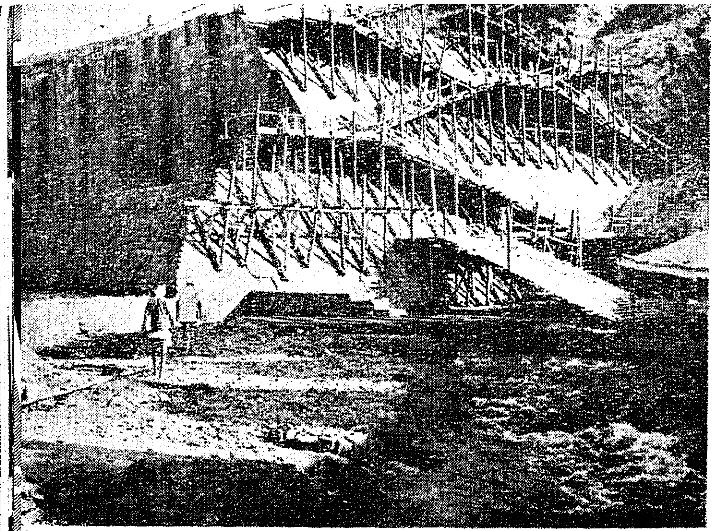
The scheme was investigated in detail during the First Plan period itself. A scheme report was submitted to the Government and the Central Water and Power Commission during January 1952. The scheme was revised after scrutiny by the Central Water and Power Commission. A revised scheme incorporating the suggestions of Mr. Monkhouse, an expert attached to the Central Water and Power Commission was sent to Government during February 1954. This was scrutinised by the Central Water and Power Commission as well as the Planning Commission and the Planning Commission were kind enough to agree to commence the preliminary works connected with the scheme during the First Plan period itself. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government during September 1955. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 35·44 crores for the initial phase now under execution.

On account of the difficult foreign exchange position during the Second Plan period, this scheme was included among other schemes for aid from the Canadian Government under the Colombo Plan. During December 1955 a team of Canadian experts inspected the project site and gave a favourable report to their Government on technical soundness of the scheme. The Government of India then sent a delegation headed by Sri C. V. Narasimhan, I.C.S., the then Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Finance together with the State Chief Engineer for Electricity Sri V. P. Appadurai, to negotiate the terms of the aid, etc., during May 1956. The mission proved very successful. The Canadian Government who originally contemplated to give about 14 million dollars as aid to the scheme finally agreed to allot about 20 million dollars worth of machinery to the Kundah Project. The Chief Engineer for Electricity returned to India during June 1956, after finalising the terms of the agreement, etc. This scheme was then inaugurated on 29th June 1956 by the Union Minister for Finance Sri C. D. Deshmukh.

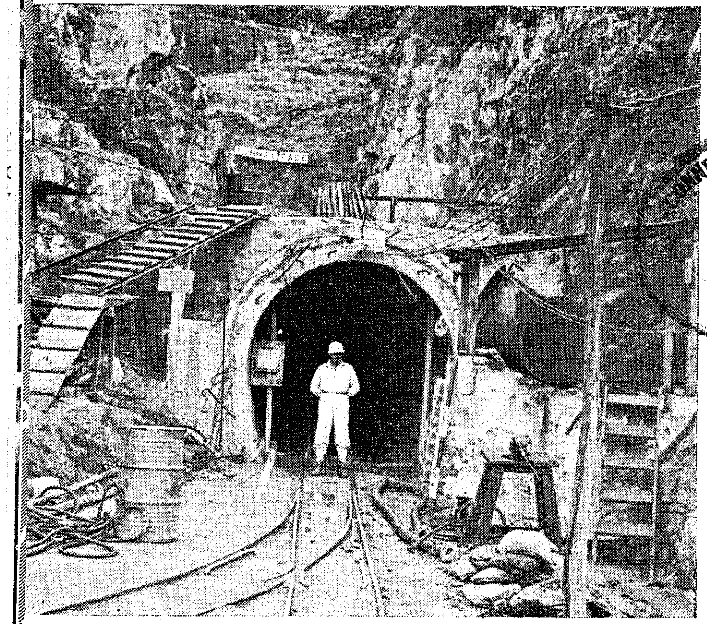
SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEME.

Emerald and Avalanche Dams with the Interconnected Tunnel.

The Emerald and Avalanche Dams are being built across the two arms of the Kundah river, Emerald and Avalanche streams. They are of stone masonry-gravity type providing a total useful storage of 5,400 m.c.ft. The Avalanche Dam is about 186 feet high and 1,200 feet long at the top of the dam. The Emerald Dam is of 212 feet high and 1,060 feet long at the top. Both the reservoirs have a catchment area of about 22·6 square miles. The Emerald Dam is of

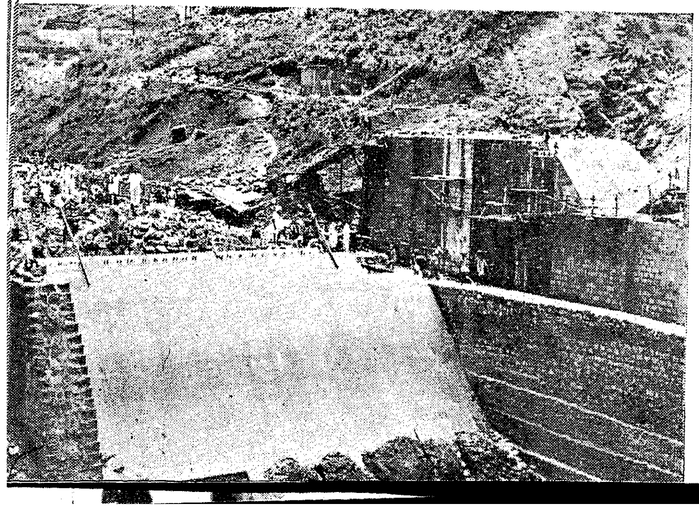


Avalanche Dam.



Main Tunnel face.

Forebay Dam.



non-overflow type with suitable scour vent of 7′/5′ size. The Avalanche Dam is of spillway type. It has a spillway of about 95 feet wide and a scour vent of 7′/5′. The main power tunnel for Power House No. 1 takes off from this Dam. An intake of 10 feet diameter is provided in the Dam. Both the reservoirs formed will be inter-connected by a tunnel of horse-shoe size (9′7½″ × 9′7½″) with a discharge capacity of 750 cusecs.

Upper Bhavani Dam and Tunnel.

This Dam will be built across the Bhavani river at its upper reaches. The Dam will be of 1,030 feet long at its top, 246 feet high and 20 feet vide at the top. The location of the Dam has just been fixed up. The storage of the reservoir formed is 3,047 m.c.ft. with a catchment area of 12·8 square miles. The reservoir is connected to the Avalanche reservoir through a tunnel of 8,450 feet long.

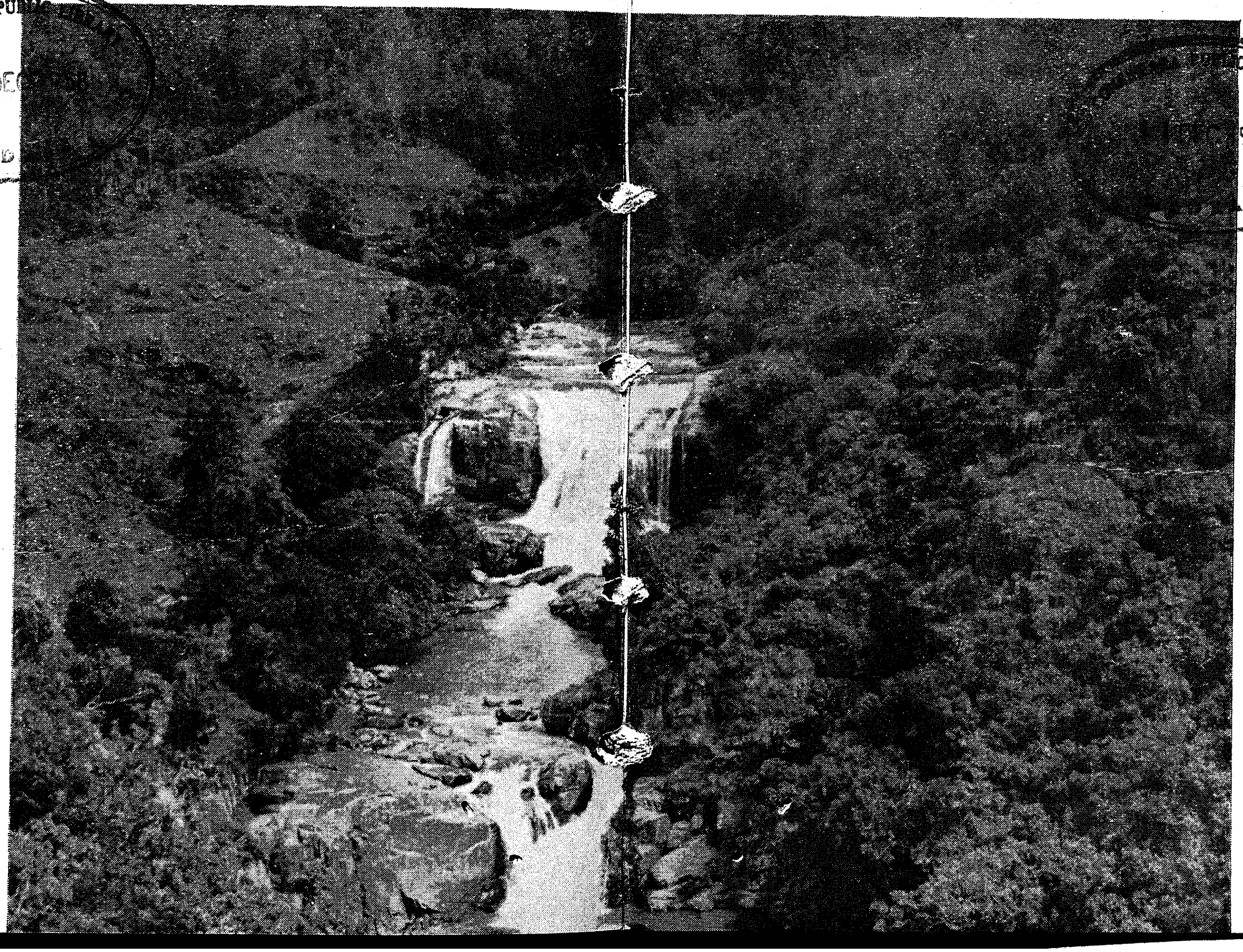
Tunnel I.

The water from the Emerald and Avalanche reservoir is taken through a tunnel with a horse shoe section 9 feet 7½ inches by 9 feet 7½ inches. The tunnel is 15,500 feet long with a discharge capacity of 750 cusecs. The work is being executed on contract by Messrs. Gannon and Dunkerly and Company, Limited, Madras. The total cost of the contract works out to Rs. 85·65 lakhs.

In view of the long length of the tunnel, excavation is simultaneously done at about eight faces. Two shafts one near Lawrance stream and other near Gayakandi stream at chainages 3,100 and 6,400 have been sunk. In addition one addit at chainage 10,640 has also been formed. At present works are in progress at six faces simultaneously.

The tunnel commences with a 10 feet diameter steel pipe for a distance of 505 feet and then the

Kundah Falls.



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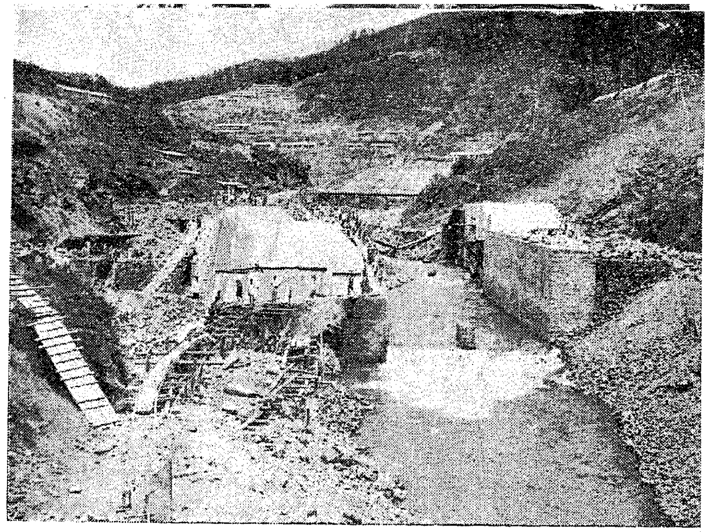
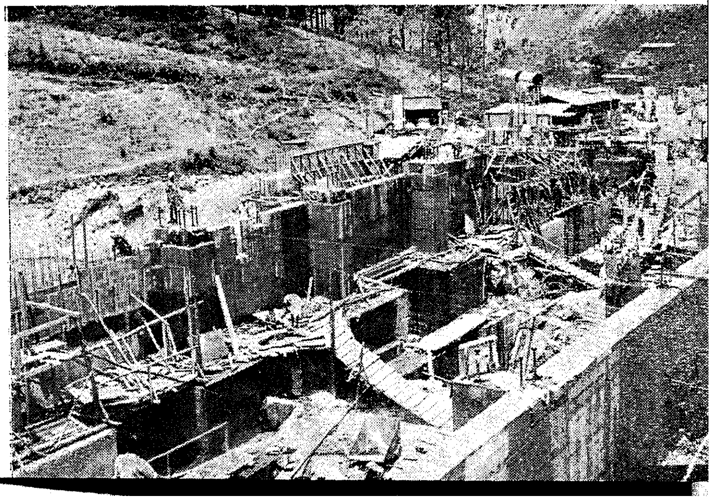


View of Forebay Dam.

Moving the massive stones to the Dam site.

Emerald Dam.



tunnel is excavated in rock. Concrete lining with suitable reinforcements will be made for a length of about 7,400 feet. Balance will be a concrete lined one without reinforcement.

Surge Shaft I.

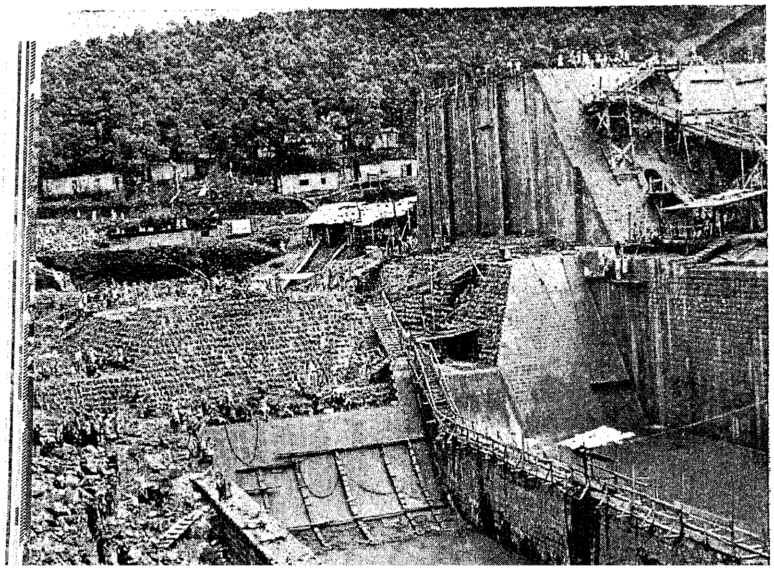
The tunnel ends in a surge shaft which will be cut 35 feet in earth and balance in rock. The surge shaft will be 28 feet in diameter in earth and 25 feet in diameter in rock and 275 feet deep. The excavation commenced during November 1956. The walls of the surge shaft will be lined by R.C.C. with 5/8 inches and 1 inch diameter rods.

Penstock I.

The water is taken from the surge shaft through a steel pipe of 9 feet diameter, for a length of about 800 feet embedded in a tunnel. At the end of these pipes, there will be a trifurcating manifold 108 inches/63 inches by 63 inches with 3 Nos. 63 inches butter fly-valves, 18 inches air-valves and the necessary metering equipment, stationed in a valve house.

Two Nos. steel penstock pipes of diameter ranging from 63 inches to 51 inches and thickness 9/16 inch to 11/16 inch between anchor 7 to 6 and 5/16 inch to ½ inch between anchors 6 to terminal anchor carry the water from the Valve House to the Power House. The pipes are made out of special type of high tensile steel—U.S.S.T.—I steel—with a yield strength of 90,000 lb. per square inch. This is the first time, such a type of steel is used in our State. This has three times the yield strength of ordinary steel and readily weldable without preheating or stress relieving, with an atmospheric corrosive resistance of four times that much of carbon steel. The total length of the pipe line works out to about 3,300 feet. The pipes will be carried on saddles one for each piece. High pressure valves will be provided for each of the penstock pipes near the Power House end. Two penstocks are laid initially feeding two units and a third one will be added later. The pipes are supplied by Messrs. Davie Ship Building Company, Canada.

The Avalanche Dam.



Power House I.

The Power House building will be of structural steel frame and stone masonry walls. The building will be 202 feet long, 78 feet wide and about 50 feet high from the generator floor level. This is designed to accommodate all the three generating units of the ultimate stage of development.

Power Plant I.

The power plant will consist of two multiple jet impulse type turbines supplied by Dominion Engineering Company of Canada rated at 28,750 horse power, 428 RPM each coupled to 20,000 KW. (24,000 KVA), 11 KV 50 cycles 3-phase generators of Canadian Westing House make.

Transformer Yard.

The transformer yard will be close to the Power station. There will be six 8,000 KVA 11 KV/110 KV single phase transformers for stepping up the voltage to 110 KV. The transformers are of Canadian General Electric Make. Provisions will be made for three more single phase transformers to be installed at a later date. From the yard, a D.C. 110 KV line takes off to Power House No. II.

Kundah Palam Dam.

The tail race water from Power House I will drain in the Kundah river near the Kundah Palam village, where it is joined by the Kanarihalla stream. A forebay Dam—Kundah Palam Dam of masonry gravity type is being constructed to form a small forebay with 55 m.c.ft. storage capacity. The dam is 560 feet long and 15 feet wide at top. The height of the dam is about 85 feet. It has a spillway of 95 feet long between chainages 140 and 235. A scour vent of 12 feet by 8 feet is provided in the dam with a regular and emergency gates. An intake for Tunnel II of 11 feet 3 inches steel pipe is provided with an emergency and regular gates at chainage 350 feet.

Tunnel II.

The water from the forebay is taken through another tunnel for a distance of about 12,400 feet. The tunnel is of horse shoe shape of 11 feet by 11 feet with a maximum discharge capacity of 1,000 cusecs. The work has been given on contract to Messrs. Hind Constructions, Limited for a sum of Rs. 54·20 lakhs during July 1957.

The tunnel commences from 11 feet up-stream of the central axis of the dam with an intake piece of 13 feet 8 inches in length. Beyond this point, a steel lined tunnel of 11 feet 3 inches diameter is taken for a length of 180 feet.

The tunnel throughout its length is lined with cement concreate of thickness varying from 8 inches to 12 inches. In bad patches they are also reinforced with 5/8 inches diameter rods wherever considered necessary.

The tunnel length is about 11,553 feet from the centre line of the dam to centre line of the surge shaft. The excavation work is now being carried out at eight faces. There are two addits, one at chainage 1,200 and other at chainage 5,743. Between chainage 10,686 and 11,126 there is a low saddle and the tunnel does not have the required coverage of 120 feet as this portion. Hence, it is proposed to have a steel pipe of 11 feet 3 inches diameter embeded in rock in this low saddle. For a length of 440 feet the steel pipe will be encased in a bed of concrete. For 320 feet it will be 11 feet 3 inches steel piple lined tunnel beyond which the tunnel will be reinforced.

Surge Shaft and Pipe Tunnel.

Tunnel II ends in a surge shaft which is partially embedded in rock. The shaft is of 40 feet in diameter for a depth of 87 feet from the top and then 25 feet to the bed of the tunnel. The total depth of the shaft is 225 feet.

The water from the shaft is taken through R.C.C. tunnel of horse-shoe shape of size 11 feet for a length of 750 feet. Beyond this pipe line tunnel of 10 feet 9 inches is provided for a length of 70 feet. The manifold starts from here.

The manifold is of 10 feet 9 inches internal diameter. It bifurcates into two pipes. Then one trifurcates into three of 4 feet 9 inches diameter pipes. The other bifurcates into 2 of 4 feet 9 inches diameter pipes.

The water is then taken down through penstock pipes. Initially four pipes are laid and provision is made for the fifth one. The diameter of the penstocks varies from 4 feet 9 inches to 3 feet 9 inches with their thickness ranging from 5/8 inch at the top to 13/16 inches near the terminal tower. The total length of each pipe works out to about 5,300 feet of which the first 700 feet is of A.S.T.M. Steel and the rest of special type U.S. 'T' I Steel (High Tensile Steel).

Power House II.

The four pipes terminate themselves at the four turbines of 50,000 horse-power vertical multiple jet impulse wheels 428 RPM of 35,000 K.W. each capacity. The Power House is of structural steel frame and masonry walls and of size 302 feet long and 78 feet wide and about 50 feet high above generator floor. This will ultimately house 5 Nos. of 35,000 K.W. generators.

Plant II and Transformer Yard.

The generating machinery consists of 4 Nos. impulse type turbines of 50,000 horse-power each, of Dominion Engineering make each coupled with 35,000 KW. C.G.E. generators 3-phase 11 KV 50 cycles. Space has also been provided for the fifth unit in the Power House.

The tail race of the Power House drains in the Pegumbahalla stream. The transformer yard will be adjacent to the Power Station. On account of the difficult terrain, and in order to avoid excessive rock cutting the transformer yard will be stationed at two levels. The yard will be divided into two sections, one for the 110 KV side and other for the 230 KV side. The 110 KV bays are adjacent to the Power House and the 230 KV bays are beyond the 110 KV portion.

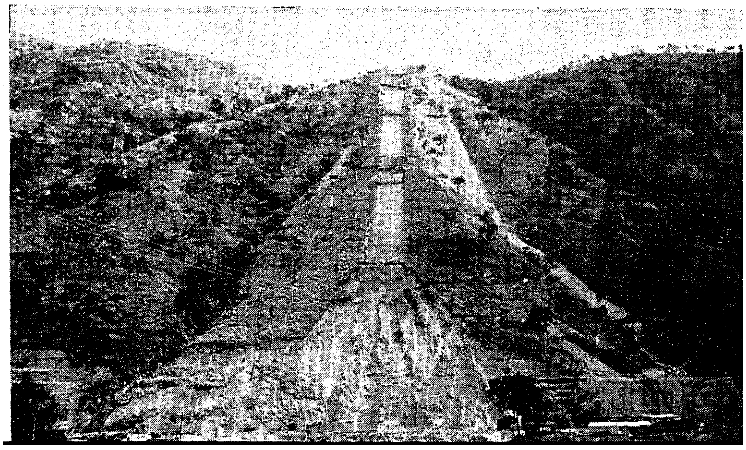
In the 110 KV section, the yard will have 4 Nos. 42,000 KVA power transformers 3-phase units of 11 KV/110 KV and 9 Nos. 110 KV circuit breakers of 2,500 MVA rupturing capacity. Provision has been made for the fifth transformer in this bay.

The lines from Kundah Power House I terminate in this bay. A double circuit 110 KV line takes off from this sub-station to Tudialur to link up with the grid on the 110 KV side.

The 230 KV portion of the yard contains 3 Nos. 50,000 KVA 3-phase auto-transformers 110 KV/230 KV, 1 No. 230 KV 3-phase 3,500 MVA circuit breaker and other equipments. From the 230 KV bay, one single circuit 230 KV line takes off to Salem. Provision has been made for another line from this yard at a later date under ultimate stage of development.

The transmission system covers the Coimbatore district, Salem district, South Arcot district and Chingleput district. The transmission system comprises 287 miles of 230 KV S.C. line with (42/0·1376

Site for Power House No. 2.



A-1+7/·0764 St.) 795,000 CM A.C.S.R. conductor and 30 miles of 110 KV D.C. line with 6/·2109 A-1+7/·0703 St. 266,800 A.C.S.R. conductors.

Carrier communication and relaying will be provided on the 230 KV line. On the 110 KV lines carrier communication alone is provided.

Sub-stations.

The power will be stepped down to 110 KV at Salem and Villivakkam and fed into the 110 KV systems of the sub-stations and grid. Additional transformers will be installed as follows :—

Salem : 2 Nos. 50 MVA 230 KV/110 KV auto-transformers.

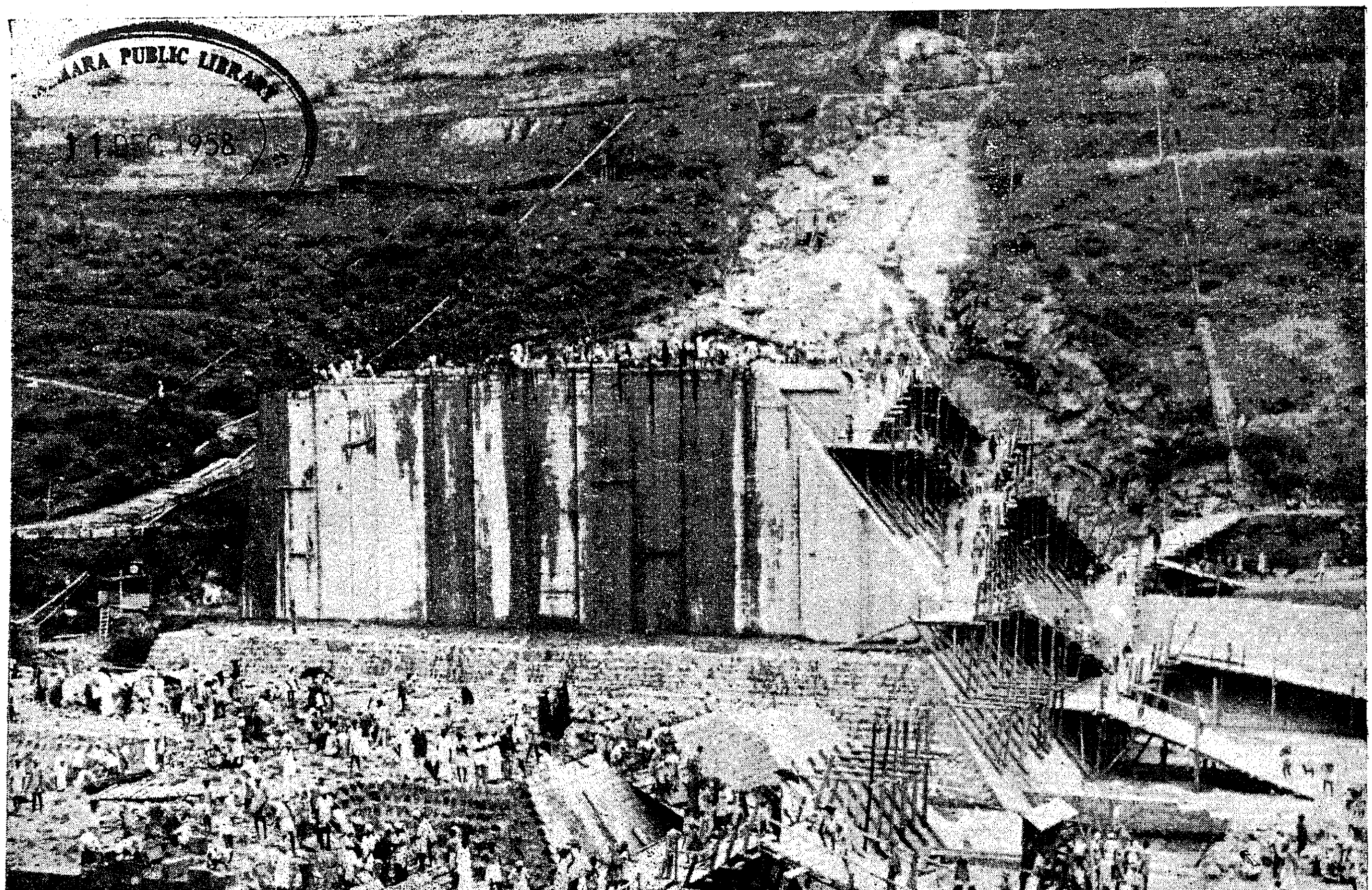
Villivakkam : 2 Nos. 50 MVA 230 KV/110 KV auto-transformers.

For system stabilization, a 25 MVAR synchronous condenser will also be installed in the Villivakkam sub-station. The Kundah Power House will also be inter-connected with the existing grid at Thudiyalur.

Canadian Aid.

We have been fortunate in getting the Canadian aid for this scheme under Colombo Plan by way of machinery and materials. By an agreement signed at New Delhi on 29th December 1956, the Government of Canada have agreed to give aid to the extent of 20 million dollars (about Rs. 10 crores). This aid was found to be not adequate to complete the transmission lines and complete the project in all respects. So the Government of Canada was approached for an additional aid of 5 million dollars to complete the project. The Canadian Government has generously agreed to give this additional amount and the total aid comes to about 12·5 crores of rupees. The aid has come as a great boon to us especially during these hard days of stringent foreign exchange situation.

Orders for most of the major equipments were placed in December 1956. The construction machinery have already been received and are on use in the project. A portion of the penstock pipes (low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Emerald Dam under construction.

pressure pipes) have already been received at site. The rest of the pipes have been shipped and are expected at site by end of July. The structural steel for Power House building have been received and the structures are under erection. During last year, materials worth about Rs. 48 lakhs have been received from Canada. During the current year all the pipes and other materials costing about Rs. 622 lakhs would have been received. Almost all the main equipment will be delivered at site as per schedule before the end of 1959.

Present Progress of Works.

The works are in full swing at the three Dam sites, two tunnels, two penstock slopes, two Power House sites, etc. The excavations at the Dam sites are almost complete and masonry works are in good progress at the Avalanche, Emerald and Kundapalam Dam sites. The embedded parts for the scour vents are expected shortly and will be arranged to be installed in their respective locations.

In Tunnel I, about 11,400 feet of excavation has been done. At Tunnel II, about 6,200 feet of excavation is completed. Both the penstock slopes have been graded and foundations for anchors are being laid in Penstock I. The track line for Penstock I is completed and for II is in progress.

The surge shaft excavation at I is over and at II is nearing completion. They are being lined up with concrete lining.

At Power House I the excavations for Power House structural foundations are over and the first stage concreting for Power House structures are in progress. At Power House II site, the excavation for machine foundations are nearing completion.

The low pressure pipes and penstock pipes have been received at site. The erectors have come from Canada and the erection of pipes will commence shortly. Work on the 110 KV line is already in progress, and a major portion of the 110 KV line materials have been received.

Programme.

The works are proceeding as per programme. The first unit is expected to be commissioned during April 1960 and all the rest before the end of 1960.

This is a mammooth scheme undertaken for the first time in such an unprecedented scale in the history of the department. Brisk activities can be witnessed simultaneously at all the work-spots of the project. It is an ambitious scheme programmed for completion in a record time of four years. All the staff are putting forth their full efforts in order to achieve this target and show to their Canadian Brother Engineers how much the Madras/Indian Engineers can do after independance.

The scheme on completion will make available to the grid 180,000 KW of installed capacity. This will greatly relieve the power shortage now being experienced during summer in this part of the subcontinent.

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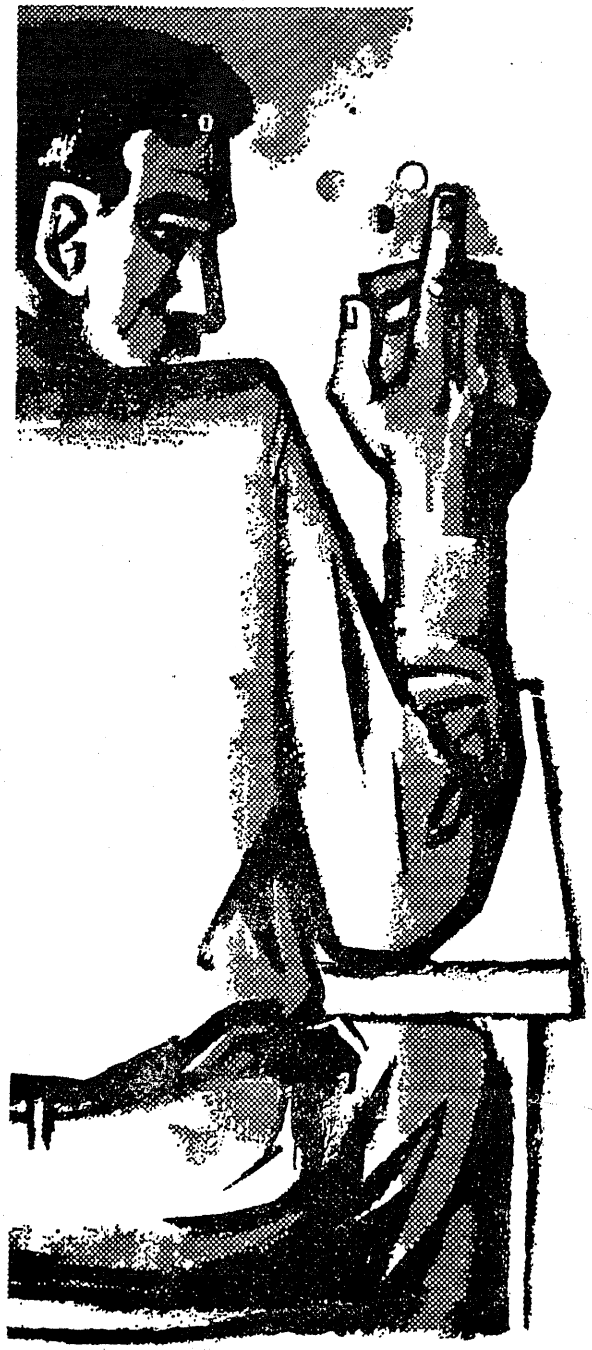

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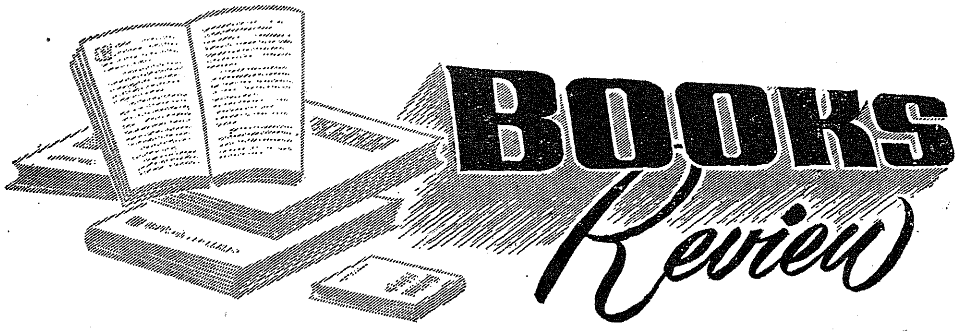


Agastiar 2000 *

(Parts I and II)

These volumes printed from palm leaf manuscripts must be read by all indigenous medical practitioners. The basic factors of the siddha system of medicine, one of the great treasures of Tamilnad, like the elements, gases, minerals, pulse, etc., symptoms of diseases, therapy for their quick cure are contained in these volumes. The therapy is by using herbs and other ingredients which are easily available in the bazaar. The verses are sweet and simple. Professional terms which are found in other works of this type are rarely found in this.

It is really praiseworthy that an ayurvedic doctor, Dr. S. Venkatarajan, should have written very well the annotations to this book on siddha system of medicine. However, mostly Sanskrit words are used in the captions and annotations. For example words like

வஸித்த, ஜ்வர. கஷாயம், கடாயம், அரீதகீ, உசீராதி, லக்ஷணம். குடஜாதி, குரூச்யாதி, வாஸாதி

could have been avoided. It would be much better if these words are changed to their Tamil equivalents in the reprint of these publications.

The author has said in the foreword "In order to grasp the full import of scientific works in Tamil and practice them, Sanskrit works on the same subjects are essential". This is fallacious.

The phrase "புறவீச்சு" is wrongly printed as "பிரவீச்சு"

Some errors have crept in the verses that are found in the original. It would have been better if experts in siddha medicine had been consulted before publication. For instance, the 52nd verse on page 95 which reads as :

"குளிர் ஜ்வரத்திற்குப் படோலதி கஷாயம்
இப்பனூர தங்கள் ரோனு மிடப்புடோல முத்தகாசு
பற்படா சீந்தில் குப்பை பையவே நய்ய வந்து
அப்பினூர் தேனோடு மளர் வினூரென்னக் கேட்டு
வெப்பினூர் குளிரு நாரும் வினவினூர் விடை
கொண்டாரே."

should read as follows :—

"குளிர் காய்ச்சலுக்கு பேய்ப்புடல் குடிநீர்
இப்பினூர் தன்மேலாணை யிடுபுடோல் முத்தகாசு
பற்படாம் சீந்தில் சுக்கு பையவே நையக் காய்ச்சி
அப்பினூர் தன்னோடு தேனினூர் அளாயினூ ரென்னக்
கேட்டு
வெப்பினூர் குளிரினூரை வினூவினூர் விடை கொண்
டாரே."

It is known that these medicines were administered to patients in the hospital established by King Serfoji and many benefited by this.

We believe that Sri S. Gopalan, Honorary Secretary of the Saraswati Mahal Library, will publish more works like these on siddha medicine and render the service of preserving the treasures of Tamilnad. It is certain that indigenous medical practitioners will profit a lot if they study these rare books.

—Dr. R. THIAGARAJAN.

*AGASTIYAR 2000: *Parts I and II with annotations by Dr. S. Venkatarajan,* L.I.M. *Price: Part I—Rs. 4. Part II—Rs. 1·25. Published by Sri S. Gopalan, Honorary Secretary, Saraswathi Mahal Library, Tanjore.*

Dance Pieces in Marathi †

This book written by the late King Serfoji, a versatile scholar Prince of Tanjore, is translated by Sri A. Krishnaswami, Mahdick Rao Saheb, and Sri G. Nagaraja Rao, Marathi Pandit, of the Saraswathi Mahal, Tanjore. The pieces are in Marathi, but the Ragas in which they are set and the types of the Dance are of the Carnatic tradition.

The authors have tried their best to bring out the correct pronunciation in translation. The transliteration closely conforms to the rhythmic pattern as expounded by the composer.

The translation is expertly done and the meaning and emotion found in the original have been brought out fully in the Tamil passage. For example :

पार्वतीचे कंस कुरले
जे कपाळावरि गळाले ।
ते सावरी कर कमळें
पाहा पाहा ते सुख सोहळें ॥

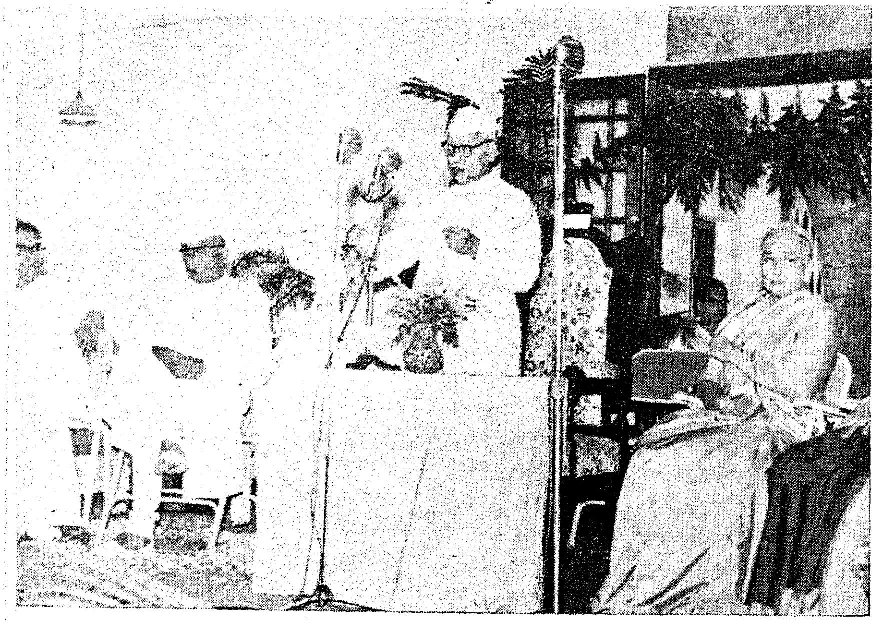
நெற்றியின் மீது தொங்கும் சுருண்ட கேசத்தை பார்வதி தன்னுடைய கரகமலங்களால் ஒதுக்குகிறுள். எவ்வளவு ஆனந்தம் பார் !

लाउनीया टिळा ललाटी
गळा घालुनी नवरत्न कंठी ।
खेळवावें धरूनि हनवटी
हौस वाटतें ऐसी पोटीं ॥ १ ॥
लेवउनीयां वाळलेणें
कडिये घेवोनी आनंदानें ।
दाखवानें सख्या लागून
म्हणोनी हलकतें हें मन ॥ २ ॥

Continued on page 29

† DANCE PIECES IN MARATHI *with Tamil transliteration and translation by Sri A. Krishnaswamy Mahdick Rao Saheb,* B.A., *and Sri G. Nagaraja Rao, Marathi Pandit, Saraswathi Mahal, Tanjore.*

U.N. DAY



United Nations Day was celebrated in the City on October 24. The Governor, Sri Bishnuram Medhi presided. The photo shows Sri Medhi addressing the gathering.

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MADRAS

The Song of the Nations.

Do you know who we are? We too are members of the U.N.!

IN MADRAS

Citizens of the World holding hands (Students of the Presentation Convent).

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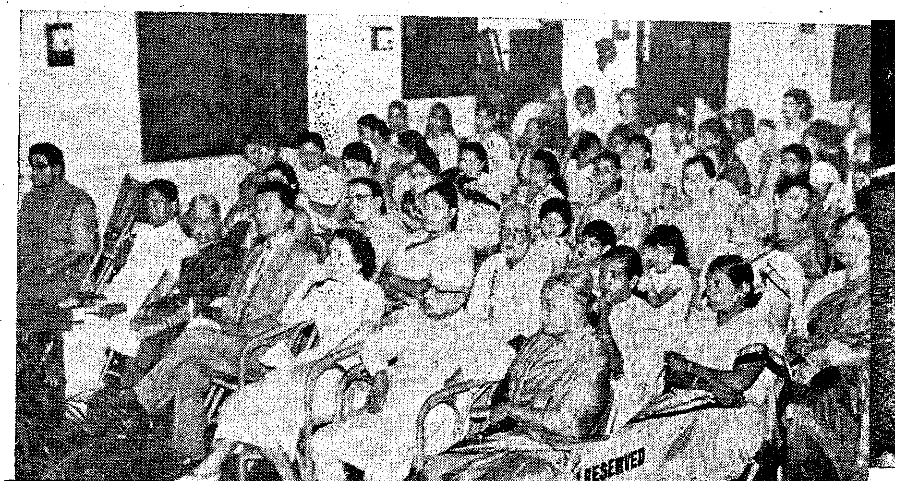
A dance piece by the students of Kalakshetra.



A part of the audience.

Khadi Marches Forward

A new fillip has been given to Khadi in recent times and a new awakening has come about among the people. A Khadi consciousness has been created in Madras State and not a little of it is due to the Government's policy and programme to promote Khadi as one of the most vitalising forces in village economy. The earnestness with which the State Government has been pursuing this policy for over ten years can be well guaged by the enormous progress achieved in the matter of Khadi development, production and propagation.

The "Khadi Week" which was sponsored this year by the Government with the co-operation of other Khadi organizations in the State, set the pace for the new consciousness and awakening. Even people, who either ignored Khadi as anything worthwhile or were indiffe-rent to it, sat up to think about Khadi; the "Khadi Week" observed throughout the State during Gandhi Jayanthi in October brought home to many doubters and pessimists the possibilities and importance of Khadi.

People's Enthusiasm.

It was not mere empty propaganda, for the "Khadi Week" celebrations showed how enthusiastic people everywhere—in towns as well as villages—were about it. If sales could be an index of public awakening, the figures of Khadi sales (Rs. 1·16 lakhs) during the Week, were certainly a very heartening pointer.

Every Development Block, every village where there was a Khadi Centre, and every important town in the State celebrated the Week in its own manner with public meetings and processions and exhibitions and spinning competitions, bhajans and music, public meet-ings and dramas and cultural programmes—and there was even a Khadi Parade (in Madurai).

In Madras City an Exhibition was organized and public meetings were held in which the Chief Minister, the Chairman of the Legislative Council, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Mayor, M.L.As., and leaders of all shades of opinion participated.

The Khadi Parade at Madurai.

Celebrations in the Districts.

In the districts, Khadi Week was celebrated in 888 villages. The Chief Minister participated in the Khadi Week celebrations in five villages in Salem district. The Home Minister, the Finance Minister, the Revenue Minister, the Minister for Public Works and the Minister for Local Administration took part in meetings and other functions organized in different parts of the State. Practically all members of the local and Central Legislatures took active part in the celebrations of the Week.

The tremendous popular enthusiasm evoked by the Khadi Week is borne out by the reports received from the Khadi Officers and the Block Development Officers. Seventy mass spinning demonstrations, 795 public meetings, 626 spinning competitions and 149 elocution competitions were organized in different parts of the State. Processions were arranged in 312 places and cultural programmes in 180 others. Four big exhi-bitions, apart from the one held in Madras, were held in Coimbatore, Tirupur, Madurai and Tirunelveli. Besides these, 181 small exhibitions were held in the State. Door to door hawking of Khadi was carried out in 78 villages and towns. In Tirupur and Coimba-tore, more than 21,000 people visited the exhibitions. The Tirunelveli exhibition drew nearly 30,000 people. In Madurai the attendance was equally impressive.

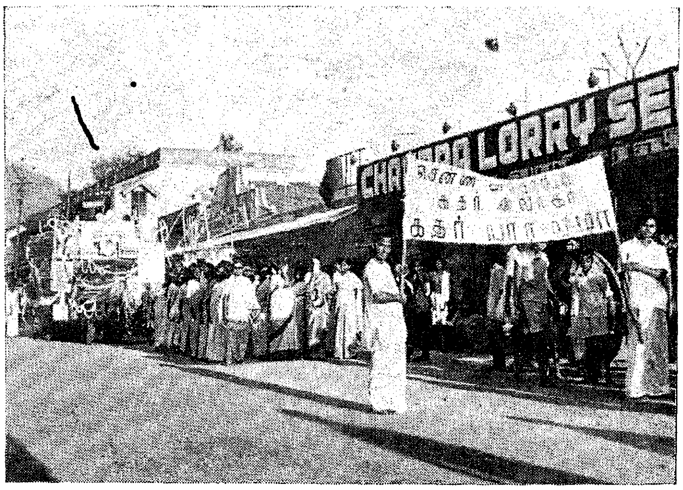
Message of the Charkha.

The Khadi work revived the mood and mode of the days when the Mahatma lived and preached the message of the Charkha. In a number of places, Charkhas were distributed free to Harijans. In some places Khadi cloth was given free to them. Poor feeding formed an item of the programme in yet other places.

There was an outburst of enthusiasm everywhere. Whether it was a meeting or a procession, a spinning demonstration or an exhibition, there was a large number of eager, enthusiastic people. This was parti-cularly evident amongst women and students. In two places in Tirunelveli district a whole audience stood up and vowed to take to Khadi. In a village in Tanjore, the assembled ryots promised to wear Khadi. In Mudu-kulathur in Ramanathapuram district, a group of students volunteered to wear Khadi. In a village in North Arcot district, women undertook to wear nothing but Khadi.

Twin Appeal of Khadi.

The Khadi Week provided the Government of Madras an opportunity to carry the message of the Charkha to every nook and corner of the State. The Press, the Platform, the Radio, and the exhibitions emphasised



Processions were taken out during Khadi Week.

the twin appeal of Khadi—its humanitarian and æsthetic appeals. To many who visited the exhibitions, it was a revelation that varieties so fine and so varied, so pleasing in colour scheme and so attractive in designs could be produced in Khadi.

The enthusiasm of the public and the response that the " Week " evoked from them, was in no small measure due to the willing co-operation of the Press. Almost all the leading dailies in English and Tamil brought out special supplements or features, while two of the most popular Tamil weeklies published special features and articles in the week's issues. The All-India Radio, Madras and Tiruchirappalli had a varied and interesting programme of songs, dialogues, talks, drama, etc., spread over the week and all of them had a bearing on Khadi.

Talk of the Town.

Khadi, thus became the talk of the town and village. The public enthusiasm and interest in Khadi evoked by the Khadi Week continued unabated and the rush for Khadi during Deepavali Week this year was a notable feature in the annals of Khadi. That over Rs. 4 lakhs worth of Khadi was sold in the Government Sales Depots and Centres alone during Deepavali Week is a tangible proof of the new interest created in Khadi. Though actual and complete figures are not readily available, it may be safely estimated that nearly Rs. 10 lakhs worth of Khadi has been sold during Deepavali Week alone this year in the State. No mean achievement this, which would indeed have pleased the Mahatma's soul.

It must, however, be noted that this new awakening and interest is not an ephemeral ebullition born out of sentiment. The days when Khadi had to be sustained only through the personality of the Mahatma or through patriotic sentiments are now gone. To-day Khadi stands on its merits ; as an easy economic solvent for the poverty and unemployment in the rural areas, it is the one village industry which can give relief on a wide scale with little cost. More than this, Khadi can stand up to any other cloth in variety, colour, pattern or durability, as the products of the Government Khadi Department have proved. This, it may be surmised, is the great attraction for Khadi.

Government's Effort.

But the Khadi Department of Government is not content with this achievement. Efforts are being taken to improve quality, designs and patterns every day, and to make Khadi still more attractive and worthwhile.

With the popular enthusiasm and support for Khadi revived, big strides can be taken in Khadi in the coming years.

With the constant demand and clamour for traditional Charkhas in the villages and with the Ambar Charkha fanging ahead, the production of Khadi in the State will be doubled and trebled in the coming years. With people's support and patronage, sales can also be expected to keep pace with the production.

(Continued from page 25)

உனது நெற்றியில் திலகமிட்டு, கழுத்தில் நவரத்ன மாலையைப் போட்டு உன் முகவாயைப் பிடித்து உன்னை விளையாடவைக்க என் மனம் நாடுகிறது. பல ஆபரணங்களை உனக்கு அணிவித்து இடுப்பின் மீது கொண்டு ஸகிகளிடம் உன்னைக் காண்பிக்க எனதுள்ளம் ஏங்குகிறது.

Here the authors have recaptured the true spirit of the original and this is proof enough to show that the whole thing has been analysed in a critical manner.

The authors have done a very useful and good job by translating this book which brings to light the great knowledge of dancing which one of the greatest Princes of South India possessed.

—N. VIMALA.

The Khadi stall at the Tirupur Exhibition.

11 DEC 1958 MADRAS

Plan Publicity Week at Madurai

Srimathi Malathi Balasubramanian, distributing the prizes of the winners in the oratorical contest.

Queue in the stall of the Information and Publicity Department in the Plan Publicity Exhibition.

Five-Year Plan Publicity Week was celebrated in Madurai district from 24th to 30th September 1958. In the Madurai City it was celebrated for three days from 27th to 29th September 1958.

An exhibition was arranged in the Sourashtra High School buildings, Madurai. The Harvey Mills, Police Department, Fisheries Department, Women's Welfare Department, Medical Department, Industries Department, Khadi Department, Agricultural Department, Veterinary Department, Information and Publicity Department and Sarvodaya Literature Sangh participated in the exhibition by installing their stalls. The exhibition attracted more than 25,000 people. All the stalls depicted the all-round improvements in the country through the Plan. Wide publicity was given to the celebration.

Public meetings were held at Sourashtra High School and at Ponnagaram area which is a labour centre. The audience were appraised of the achievements of the Government under the Five-Year Plan.

On the 27th, the Madras Secretariat Party enacted the drama "Puthumai Pongal". More than 5,000 people witnessed the drama. The drama was appreciated by all.

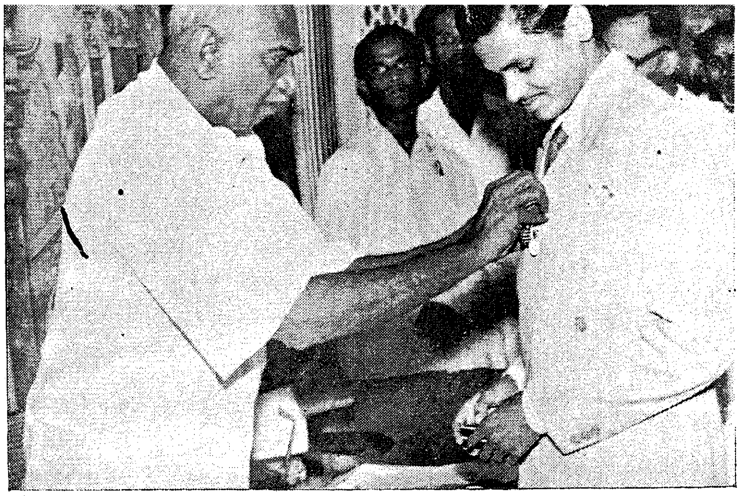
On the 28th, Madurai Sathiamurthi Kala Mandram staged a drama called "Mana Pangam" which provided entertainment for more than 3,000 people.

On the 29th, students of the Medical College, Thiagarajar College of Preceptors and Lady Doak College participated in the variety entertainment which dealt with the Plan. Nearly 5,000 people witnessed the variety entertainment.

On 29th evening, a procession was taken out through the main streets of the city. The N.C.C., the A.C.C., and the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides of all the high schools and colleges of the City and a good number of students took part in the procession. The celebration ended with a public meeting in the Sourashtra High School buildings under the presidentship of Sri A. Chidambara Mudaliar, M.L.C.

A booklet, "Know Your Own District" was prepared by the Collectorate and was distributed to the public on the day of inauguration of the Plan Publicity Week.

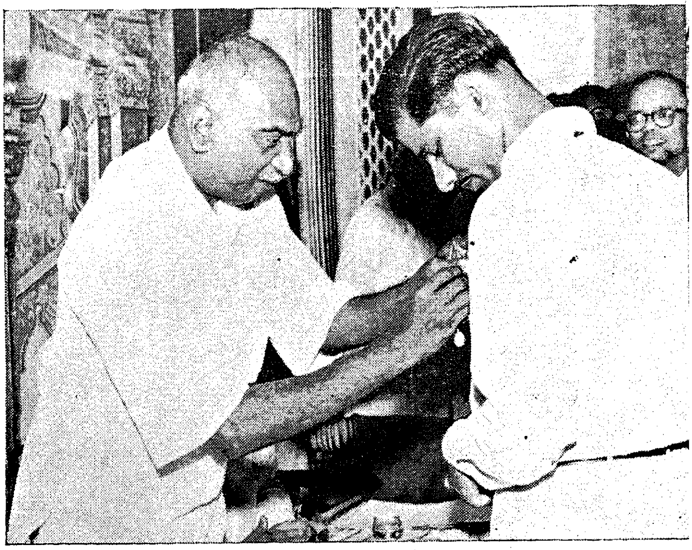
An oratorical contest was conducted for the high school boys and girls and for the college students. All the city colleges and high schools participated by sending a team of two representatives. The winners of the contest were awarded suitable prizes.



MADURA MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Chief Minister awarded the medal for Physiology to Sri S. S. Rangachari, Student of Madura Medical College on 11th October 1958 on the occasion of the College Day (above.).

Chief Minister awarded the medal for Anatomy to Sri P. Sivasankaran.



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An Orchestra composed of the students played during the Annual Day Celebrations.

The Madras Corporation Day was inaugurated on 29th October 1958 at the Corporation Stadium by Sri S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Transport and Communications. State Chief Minister, Sri K. Kamaraj, presided.

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MADRAS CORPORATION DAY

The Chief Minister and Sri Patil.

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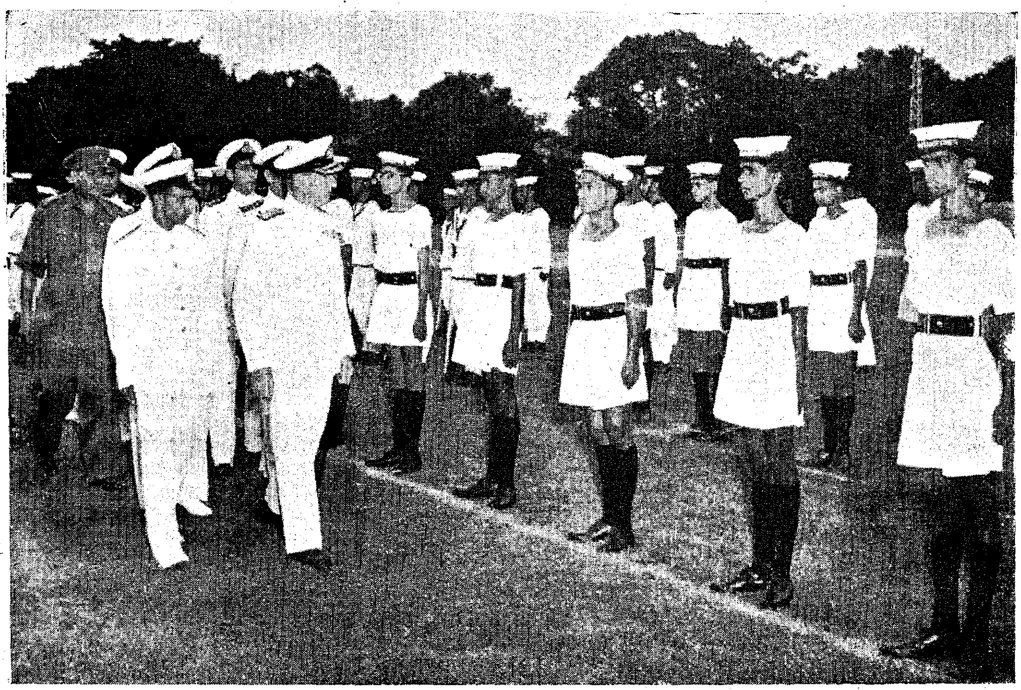
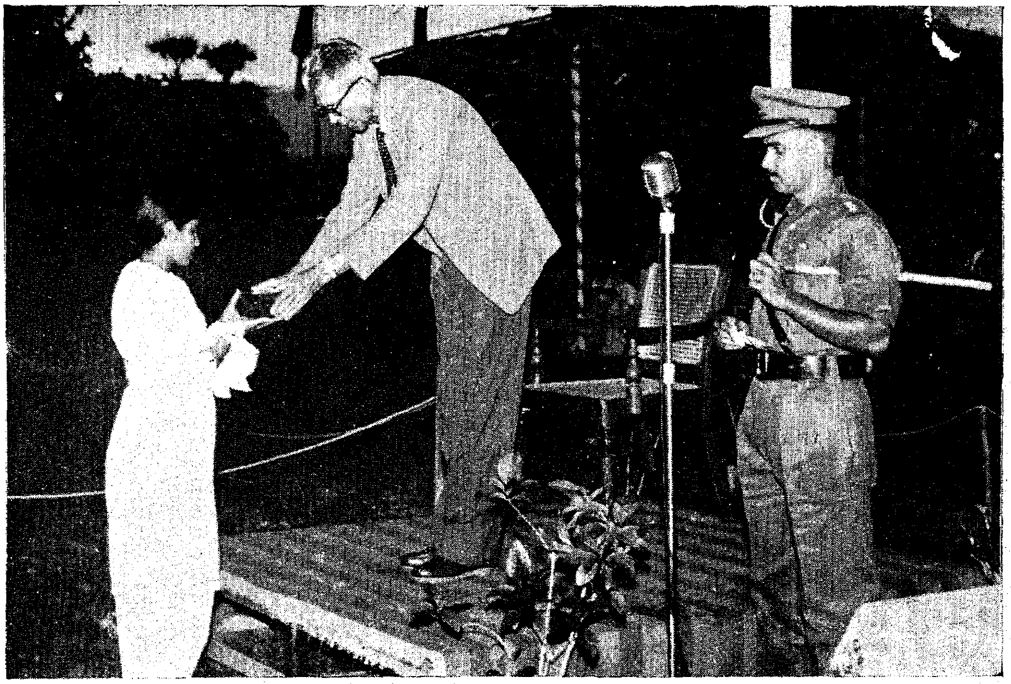
Mrs. Tara Cherian, Mayor, welcoming the Chief Minister and the distinguished guests.



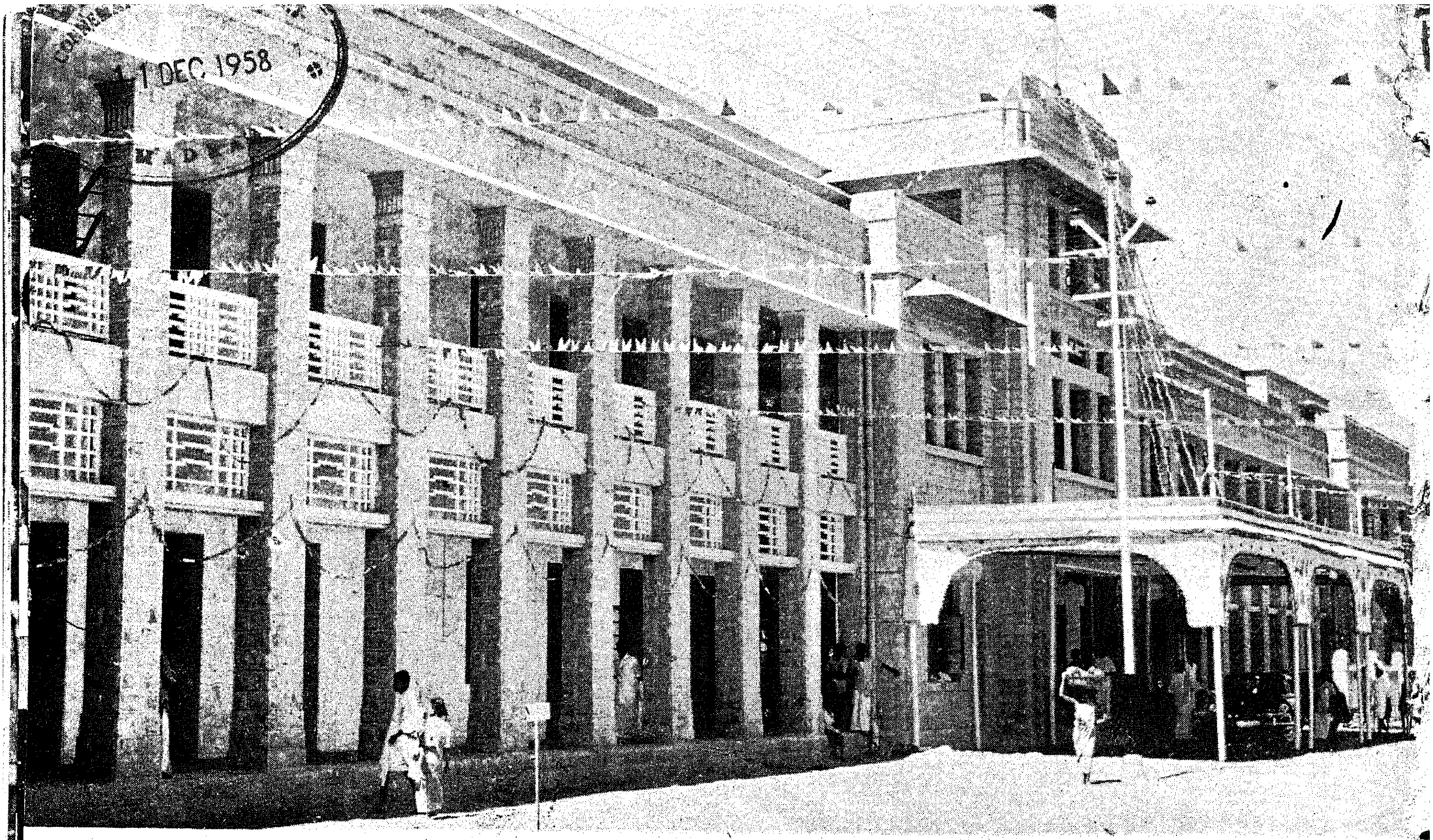
Admiral Sir Gerald Gladstone, R.N., inspecting the guard of honour presented by the Naval Wing of the Junior Division of N.C.C. at the Christian College High School, Chetput.

N.C.C. Junior Division Camps in City

Captain Sopher, I.N., Deputy Director of the N.C.C., was on an Inspection visit to the Junior Division N.C.C. Camps held in the suburbs of Madras during October. The First Battalion N.C.C. along with two other units is holding its camp near Red Hills, while the Girls Division held its camp at Pallavaram, where the camps of the Air Force Division as well as the A.C.C. Teachers were also being held. The Naval Wing of the N.C.C. had its camp at Madras Christian College High School, Chetput. Altogether about 3,900 Junior Cadets of whom the Girl Cadets number 400, were on camp. The Naval Wing at Chetput held the Passing Out Parade on 14th October 1958, when Admiral Sir Gerald Gladstone, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Far East Stations, took the salute.



Sri S. K. Chettur, I.C.S., Home Secretary, presenting a casket to the best Officer cadet of the A.C.C. Teacher's Training Camp on 31st October.


1 DEC 1958
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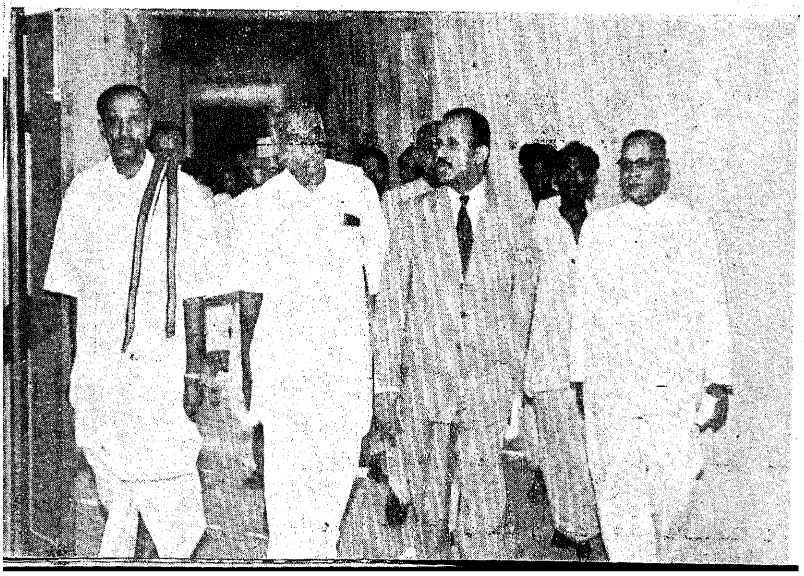
The New Block.

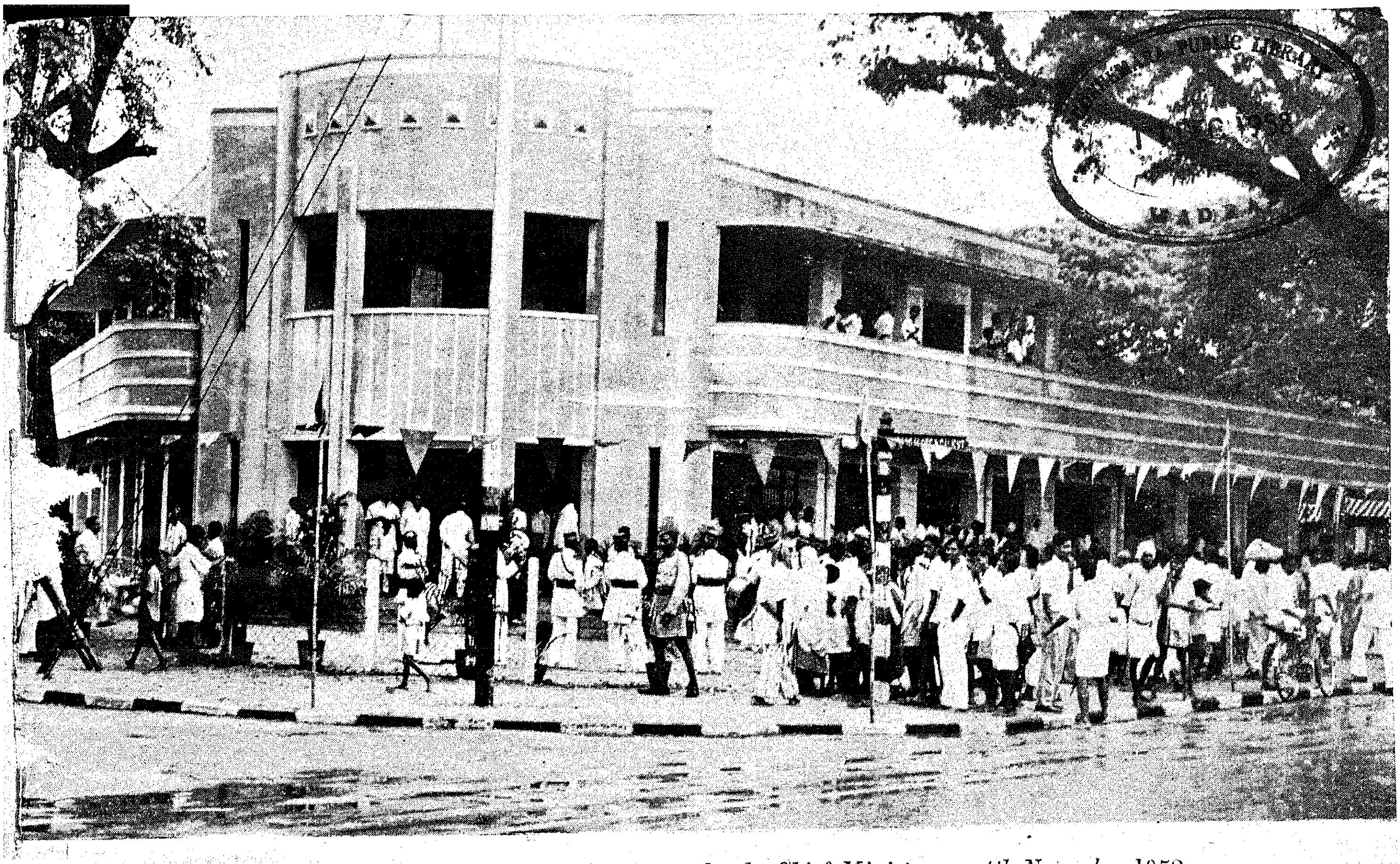
NEW BLOCK FOR MADURAI HOSPITAL

The newly built out-patient block of the Erskine Hospital, Madurai, was declared open on 11th October 1958 by the Chief Minister, Sri K. Kamaraj. Sri M. A. Manickavelu, Minister for Health, presided.

On the ground floor of this block are the surgery, Blood-bank and the emergency ward. The first floor has an 82-bed ward for E.N.T. and Dental cases. The second floor consists of living quarters for 52 house surgeons.



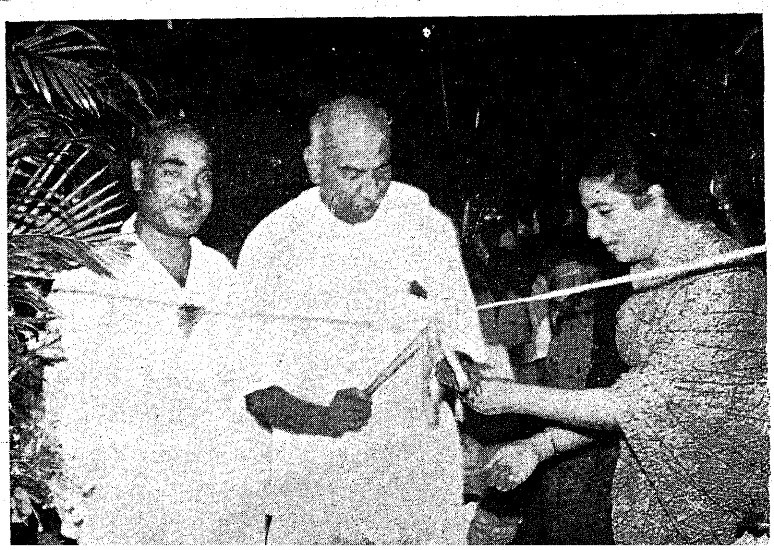
The Chief Minister going round the block after declaring it open.



This Corporation Market was declared open by the Chief Minister on 4th November 1958 at the Junction of MacNicolls Road and Taylor's Road at Chetput.

NEW MARKET AT CHETPUT

The Chief Minister declares open the market, while the Mayor, Srimathi Tara Cherian, looks on.



VIRUDHUNAGAR CONFERENCE

The 11th Madras Schools Project Co-ordination Conference was held on 13th October 1958 at Virudhunagar. The Education Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam, inaugurated the Conference and Sri N. D. Sundaravadivelu, Director of Public Instruction, presided. A cash collection of Rs. 52,000 was made on the spot. A large number of utensils, clocks and other useful materials were presented.

The Photo on top left shows the Education Minister receiving the gifts from a donor. Top right : *The gentleman with folded hands is Sri Gopal Naicker who donated the whole of a year's earning to this Project.*

Below left : *Some of the things donated by the Public.* [illegible]